

Stop Making War Mr. Truman; Start Making Peace, Says CP

President Truman's "national emergency" hysteria is a cruel hoax, it was declared at the weekend by the national committee of the Communist Party. The real danger and emergency, the national committee stated, was the "hell-bent-to-destruction war drive of the men of the trusts and the Pentagon."

Other voices in America's progressive circles were also raised against the new wave of war hysteria. These included Rep. Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party; C. C. Baldwin, secretary of the Progressive Party, and the National Civil Rights Congress.

Following is the statement of the national committee of the Communist Party:

PRESIDENT TRUMAN has declared a national emergency. Why? The purpose of this declaration is to accelerate war preparations, to gear the whole economy to Wall Street's war drive. The purpose of this declaration is to increase manifold the pressures against the American working class and people—to silence

See Editorial on:

"PEACE PARLEYS! NOT EMERGENCIES!"

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all opposition to the disastrous war policy of the men who rule our country. For it is an indisputable fact that the people from one end of the country to another have refused to support President Truman's "Drop the Atom Bomb" war course. In ever greater numbers they have spoken out for peace, against the senseless atom bomb diplomacy which has brought the world to the brink of another world slaughter.

The President claims that "our country is in danger"; that "our national security is threatened." But that is a cruel hoax. No one threatens to invade American shores. There are no foreign armies endangering the true national interests of our people anywhere in the world. On the contrary, it is the Truman-Dewey bipartisans of Wall Street and Washington who have organized intervention and war against the people of Korea, and seized the island of Taiwan (Formosa). It is they who threaten the sovereignty of the great People's Republic of China with its 475,000,000 people. It is they who want to transform the countries of Asia into Wall Street-dominated possessions, for Wall Street profit and greed.

BUT A REAL DANGER and real emergency does face the American working class and all our people. The real danger and emergency arises from the hell-bent-to-destruction war drive of the men of the trusts and the Pentagon—the men in high places—who have contempt for the peaceful aspirations of our own people and the people of the world.

President Truman has decreed that our country shall embark upon the disastrous road of all-out war. He has decreed that our country shall be turned into an armed camp. And for this purpose he has declared war upon the working conditions and the standard of living of the American workers; he has declared war upon the right of the workers to strike and the right to a secure and better life. The first ominous result of President Truman's "national emergency" is the smashing of the railroad strike—a strike called only after many months of negotiations with the railroad corporations ruthlessly rejecting to just demands of the railroad workers.

President Truman has called for "national unity" behind HIS program of war and war preparations, of higher taxes, of longer hours, of no strikes and wage freezes. He has called for austerity at home in support of war adventures abroad.

True, the American working class and people must unite. They must unite in their millions with a new determination to fight for peace, for security, for democracy. As never before the need today is for **united labor action** to protect the interests of the workers against the profit-greedy warmakers of our land.

1. **UNITY IS NEEDED** in the fight for peace, for an end to the adventures of the Wall Street billionaires and the Brass Hats in Korea and Formosa, through peaceful negotiations with China and Korea. For the seating of the People's Republic of China in the United Nations, and for friendship with the Soviet Union and the peoples of the world, as the only path to world peace. For the outlawing of the atom bomb NOW!

2. Unity is needed to fight for wage increases and against a wage freeze; for shorter hours of work and not the extension of the work-week; for the right to strike and the repeal of Taft-Hartley, the Smith and McCarran Acts.

3. Unity is needed of Negro and white to end the vicious system of jimcrow discrimination, lynchings and national oppression, which makes a mockery of the true aspirations of the American people for real democracy, and feeds imperialist chauvinism against the rising struggle for national independence and freedom of Asia and Africa.

The American workers, the American people as a whole—Negro and white—in farm and factory, in mills and offices—must not remain silent! Speak out now and demand:

STOP MAKING WAR, MR. PRESIDENT. START MAKING PEACE!

**NEGROES ANSWER FARLEY
WITH COLA BOYCOTT**

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Daily Worker

Reentered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the postoffice at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879

Vol. XXVII, No. 251

New York, Monday, December 18, 1950

(12 Pages) Price 5 Cents

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AUTO PAY FREEZE SEEN AS TRUMAN EDICT BEGINS

— See Page 3 —

Slaughter of Women, Kids By Rhee Troops Sickens U. S. and British Soldiers

British troops of the Northumberland Fusiliers and Gloucesters, horrified when they saw Syngman Rhee troops executing hundreds, including women and children, were ordered "not to interfere" while the executions continued, Seoul dispatches revealed yesterday.

They reported an orgy of mass executions daily since Seoul was retaken in September. The prisoners are being lined up before mass graves and shot, precisely as the Nazis did in World War II.

The United Press correspondent at British brigade headquarters said the prisoners were forced to lie down in trenches where they were killed "evidently to escape the eyes of angry American GIs and British Tommies."

The Fusiliers and GIs reported that

they saw two children, about eight and 13, shot in the batch of 35 prisoners executed at dawn two days ago. This, then, is the "liberation mission" for which thousands of American boys have been sent to die.

The New York Times dispatch reported "British soldiers said they would not permit any more mass shootings in their area." They then received orders "to stand by" and permit the shootings on the grounds that United States and British military authorities "were reluctant to interfere." The higher-ups said they were doubtful of their authority since the executions "were being carried out under sentences imposed by Korean courts against Korean citizens."

Observers commented that the UN had no hesitance "to interfere" in domestic affairs.

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Admit U. S. Aggression, Quit Korea, Demands Leading Business Man

Admit we are the aggressors and let's get out of Korea, J. F. Lincoln, president of the Lincoln Electric Co. and a leading Cleveland businessman, demanded in a letter in the Cleveland Press. The letter declared:

"There is much question at the present time as to what should be done about the mess in Korea. Has anyone thought of approaching the matter in a perfectly honest and straightforward way?"

"First, admit that we are the aggressors and that we have no business invading Korea or any other country. Second, bring back our Army to America. Third, pay for the damage that we have done in Korea."

"In order to do this, the following program would be necessary:

"First, impeach Truman as a war monger who ordered the invasion of Korea by illegal action, without reference to Congress

who, under our Constitution only, can declare war.

"Second, if the dangers of invasion from Communistic Russia are in any sense true, which is doubtful, build up our home defenses and don't weaken ourselves by a war on the other side of the world.

"Third, go to China and Russia, after showing our honesty by the above action, and tell them we are not war-like; that the one thing we want to do is to live at peace and in cooperation with all nations. State the fact that the invasion which took place was contrary to the desires of the majority of the American people who, under our representative form of government, should have, and will in the future have, control of our acts.

"In doing this we will not lose face, we will not kill our sons, and if we are fearless in our honesty, we will achieve a lasting peace with all the world."

A NO-STAR ADMIRAL
SAN DIEGO, Cal., Dec. 17.—The frenzy of an anti-Soviet war-monger this weekend extended to the Christmas star here. Adm. William W. Standley, retired, screamed that the Civic Center must take down its Christmas stars because they resembled the "red star of Russia."

Swarthmore Students

Assail 'Loyalty' Oath

SWARTHMORE, Pa., Dec. 17.—Undergraduates at Swarthmore College voted five to one in favor of a resolution denouncing the loyalty oath imposed as an employment condition at the University of California, it was disclosed here.

Union Members Wire Chinese Assail Cease-Fire Trap

In letters in the trade union press and in commercial newspapers throughout the country, people are demanding negotiations for peace and opposition to use of the A-bomb. Current issue of Union Voice, organ of the Distributive, Processing and Office Workers, carries numerous such appeals.

They poured in from Revlon's, A. S. Beck Warehouse, W. Superior Linen Co., Columbia Seamers, R. Roth, H. & F. Paul and Crown Textile, Lerner's and many others.

The following telegram was sent to President Truman from Revlon's: "We pray to God that you don't use the A-bomb. Negotiate for peace around the conference table."

The letter urged their union "to take a stand on this vital issue." It was signed by I. Silver, M. Warner, B. Berrest, B. Gray, V. Wilboine, Bertha Rodlovich, N. Fasano, I. Segall, M. Mason, B. Scott, I. Protinick, S. Kaufman, E. Baldwin, A. Burroughs, F. Schwartz, M. Ivey, C. Hicks, C. Small, P. Thomas, C. Revaux, B. Brown, H. Katzen.

WOMEN WANT PEACE

Ruth Tabak, Cashiers Division, District 65, wrote: "Single girls are tired of the Saturday nights that mean no dates, married women cannot again face the prospect of bringing up children without fathers—and mothers have too long had to bring up children, protecting them from sickness only to have them snatched away."

"No sane person," she concludes, "can possibly say we cannot settle our differences with talk instead of guns and bombs."

R. Cohen, Spring St. Area District 65, writes: "The men to whom war is profitable are highly organized. Taxes on the average worker are highest in history. Prices are such that by the end of the week there is nothing left of our pay. We must join with others to demand that the fighting in Korea be stopped, all differences be mediated."

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Negotiate Peace, Seat China, Says Women Peace Leader

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The choice is "international cooperation" or the "atomic incinerator" Mrs. Gladys Walser accredited observer to the UN for the United States section of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, told the Women's Club of Dundalk.

She urged "that the Peking government is immediately seated in the United Nations." Mrs. Walser said this is the stand of the W.I.L. which was founded by the late Jane Addams to work for peace.

"This is a step that should have been taken in January," she said, "when the Peking Government came to power as the only one which can represent the 450,000,000 Chinese people."

"Giving China a seat in the UN," she explained, "does not mean that we approve of its form of government. But such a step would be a means of facing realities, relieving tensions and removing a source of disagreement and an obstacle to making progress in negotiations for peace."

She said Dr. Gertrude C. Bussey, former professor of philosophy at Goucher College and now international co-chairman of the women's peace organization, "collabo-

rates" with her "in the stand the W.I.L. is taking."

Mrs. Walser lived in Tokyo for years when her husband was connected with the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions.

PEOPLE OF BALTIMORE WRITE TRUMAN

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17.—The people of Baltimore overwhelmingly desire a policy based on negotiations and repudiation of the folly of armaments races, the Maryland Committee for Peace declares on the basis of its experiences the past ten days.

In that time alone, the committee said, it knows that more than 8,000 Baltimoreans—defying the fascist Ober law—wrote Pres. Truman.

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Vishinsky's Peace Message



ANDREI VISHINSKY, Soviet foreign minister, wished the American people "peace, well-being and happiness" for the coming year as he left for Moscow.

"People don't want war," Vishinsky stated. "No reasonable, honest person wants war. Only those who want profits or world domination want it."

While the Washington government yesterday took action against China customarily reserved for time of war, the Chinese People's Republic delegation to the United Nations again presented proposals for peace in Korea and a settlement in Asia.

In a statement to the press which branded United States proposals for a "cease-fire" in Korea as a trap, Peiping's delegation announced they would leave for China by air Tuesday because they had come to discuss charges of U. S. aggression against China, whereas the UN General Assembly's Political and Security Committee had failed to invite them to testify on this charge, and had switched its attention to U. S. charges of Chinese "aggression" in Korea.

Washington's action against China fell just short of a declaration of war. They froze all assets of the Chinese People's Republic in U. S. territory and ordered an embargo on all shipments carried by U. S. vessels to China.

The action by Washington was unilateral. It was not denied that Washington had submitted proposals for joint action to other countries which had been rejected.

At the Chinese delegation's press conference, Ambassador Wu Hsia-chuan declared that although the peoples of the world are demanding that the Korean problem be solved peacefully, the U. S. government is maintaining its aggressive policy.

PROOF

"We have only to look for proof," said Wu, "in the statement of President Truman, which threatened to use the atomic bomb, in

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Soviet Note to Britain and France Protests Move to Rebuild Wehrmacht

Britain and France have violated their treaties with Moscow as well as the Potsdam Agreement by preparing a "direct military alliance" with Western Germany, the Soviet Union has warned, in notes handed the British and French Ambassadors to Moscow.

The Soviet charge was made on the eve of today's Brussels conference of foreign and war ministers of the Atlantic Alliance and Western Union war bloc. The remilitarization and rearmament of Western Germany is a major point on the Brussels agenda.

Moscow reiterated its statement of Oct. 18 to Washington, Paris and London, in which it declared the attempts to restore the German army created a serious threat to the peace which the USSR and the governments of the People's Democracies "would not tolerate."

"To follow this course means to forget the lessons of the recent past," the Soviet Union's note declared, "to forget the lessons of the history of German militarism, and to strive for the restoration of German militarism, which the Soviet Union cannot accept accepted by the peoples of Eu-

rope who have borne the burden of German aggression and prolonged occupation during the first and second World Wars."

The Soviet Union charged that the governments of Britain and France have "already come into agreement with other governments regarding the establishment of a German Army in Western Germany, regarding the sending into this army of many Hitlerite generals and officers, and also regarding measures for the restoration of war industries, including the war industries of the Ruhr."

It added that "at the present time the talks have taken the turn of proceeding to a discussion of the details of this agreement."

TRUMAN'S EXPECTATIONS

The Soviet charges were made public here a few hours before Secretary of State Dean Acheson and top aides took off for Brus-

sels from Washington. A personal statement from President Truman said the Brussels meeting will lead to "arrangements for a friendly integrated European defense system. Such a system will provide the basis for a supreme command."

Though Truman did not indicate the identity of the supreme commander, it is taken for granted in Washington that he will be General of the Army Dwight W. Eisenhower, who is expected to quit as president of Columbia University in January.

LONDON, Dec. 17.—The British government today rejected the Soviet charge that rearming Western Germany would violate the British-Soviet friendship pact.

Informed Paris sources said France would do the same thing tomorrow.

Point of Order

By ALAN MAX

THE CREATION — WHITE HOUSE STYLE

By ALAN MAX

- On the First Day, he threatened the world with an atom-bomb.
- On the Second Day, he spake, threatening to bust loose on the press.
- On the Third Day, he warned a music critic that he would need a new nose, a beef-steak and, verily, a groin supporter.
- On the Fourth Day, he replied to request for a Day of Prayer by offering to take on the politicians of six states.
- On the Fifth Day, he annointed Charles E. Wilson of General Electric and bade him sit at his right hand.
- On the Sixth Day, he proclaimed a National Emergency.
- And on the Séventh Day, he rested—but all the rest of us couldn't.

St. Nazaire Dockers Hit Plan for U.S. Base

ST. NAZAIRE, Dec. 17—Dockers protested here today against a municipal council resolution asking the French government to make St. Nazaire a port of entry for American military supplies and to permit an American military base to be established here similar to those already set up at Bormdeaux and La Pallice.

Auto City Xmas Gift: Layoffs for 100,000

By William Allan

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—Christmas layoffs have hit 100,000 workers. Latest is 39,000 Chrysler workers who last week got layoff notices for "undetermined periods." The Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission announced that some 48,000 workers were laid off in other shops the week before the Chrysler dismissals and had applied for unemployment compensation.

Layoffs at Chrysler will mean shutdowns at Briggs and other supply plants.

Ford has already announced that after the New Year 20,000 Ford workers will be laid off "for several months" with the total Ford layoff going up to 42,000 by March.

Also it's reported that "model" changeovers will mean layoffs in Buick, Olds, Pontiac and Cadillac plants of General Motors.

Workers are not buying cars because of sharply reduced buying power, slashed by a 20 percent increase in taxes to pay for the Truman military budget; an increase in the cost of living; and Regulation "W" requiring larger down payment on new cars and full payments in 15 months.

Some 8,000,000 vehicles were produced by the workers in 1950 as compared with a little over 6,000,000 in 1949, showing terrific speedup in the industry. This forced workers out of jobs while showrooms and storage places are packed with cars.

This netted the auto barons 70 percent more in dividends during the first ten months of 1950 than during the same period of last year.

Charge Slayer Ran Car Over His Victim

CALHOUN, Ga., Dec. 17.—The "blackout" of a tux-wearing murder suspect accused of running over his partly-clad "date" left crime experts puzzled today by how she had gotten out of his car.

Clyde C. Gentry, 29, charged with murdering pretty Bobbie Jean Baxter, 21, claimed that until a few moments before his car struck the woman he thought she was in his expensive new car beside him.

Korea Beachhead Shrinks Under Constant Hammering

A three-mile beachhead around the evacuation port of Hungnam was being chipped away under constant attacks by the Korean People's Army and Chinese volunteers, dispatches from the front reported yesterday.

Cotton-Rayon Pay Hike Demands Voted

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The wage conference of the Textile Workers Union (CIO) voted today to demand substantial wage increases, cost-of-living adjustments, and better working conditions for its 200,000 members in northern and southern cotton-rayon mills.

Moslem League's Paper Asks A-bomb Ban

KARACHI, Pakistan, Dec. 17.—The newspaper Dawn, organ of the Moslem League, said today that Moslem nations cannot support use of the atomic bomb, because it violates the teachings of Mohammed.

The paper called on the government of Pakistan to declare that "whoever used this wicked engine of destruction . . . cannot rely on any support from Pakistan."

N. Y. Guild to File Brief in Lawyer's Case

Paul O'Dwyer, president of the New York chapter of the National Lawyers Guild, will file a brief of amicus curiae in defense of Abraham J. Isserman and Harry Sacher, threatened with disbarment for defending the 11 Communist leaders in court, it was announced yesterday.

Isserman and Sacher will act in their own defense as the disbarment proceedings, brought by the New York Bar Association, begin before Federal Court Judge Hincks Wednesday at 11 a.m.

Assail Police In Fatal Raid On Negro Home

DETROIT, Dec. 17.—The NAACP here has severely criticized the police department for its armed assault Nov. 14 on the home of Ford worker Charles M. Gordy, Sr. Gordy's home at 1011 Alger was invaded by two police officers who, without a warrant, illegally arrested his son. When Gordy answered the invasion by coming to the front window with his deer rifle, one police officer opened fire. Gordy returned the fire. Policeman Mellert was killed and Morgan, the other officer, was wounded.

A mass armed assault by 100 pomanos, followed. Gordy's house was riddled with hundreds of bullets, filled with the smoke of tear-gas shells, while 17 people, including seven children from 5 to 12 years of age, lay on the floor of an upstairs flat to protect their lives.

Gordy is now held on a charge of murder.

The NAACP investigation found:

- The arrest of Charles Gordy, Jr., without a warrant was indefensible and another glaring indication of the pattern established by members of the Detroit Police Force of indiscriminately making arrests without warrants.

- To have taken Gordy, Jr., half dressed and to have handcuffed his hands behind his back was a serious abuse of authority.

- In the attempt to arrest Charles Gordy, Sr., the safety of members of the Butler family was unduly jeopardized.

- The destruction of property in the Butler residence is reprehensible.

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See Auto Pay Freeze Under Truman Edict

By George Morris

The first effects of the President's "emergency" decree upon the workers were the invoking of a no-strike order to break the railroad, walkout, and a move to freeze the wages of 1,000,000 auto workers. The railroad workers, singled out for a special crack-

Truman Labor Aide Calls Rail Parley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The heads of the four railroad brotherhoods whose members were involved in the "wildcat" strike were called to the White House today by

John R. Steelman, the President's assistant on labor matters.

Presumably Steelman has a settlement formula. He acted after a conference with Karl R. Bendetsen, assistant Army secretary in charge of the railroads for the government, and the three-man national mediation board.

The unions are demanding raises of 31 to 35 cents an hour and a cut in hours for their yard employes from 48 to 40. Steelman's proposal is reported to be basically the one he made last August, calling for 23 cents to yard workers, 5 cents to road employes and a cost of living escalator.

Railroad owners were claiming that their workers were returning as a result of the President's broadcast crackdown, but admitted that services were still below normal in many areas.

The President's sharp denunciation of the strikers came some hours after the Justice Department moved to cite their leaders for contempt of the government, titular operator of the railroads since the seizure last August. The dispute affecting the Trainmen, largest of the Brotherhoods, has been dragging for 21 months.

Kill Anti-Bias Clause in New War Fund Bill

Congressional leaders pressed for quick passage of the \$18 billion supplemental war appropriation bill after rejecting an amendment that would have prevented spending of the money under any jimcrow arrangements.

The Senate was due to take up the appropriation bill later in the week following its expected adoption of a mild excess profits tax measure. Senators rushed to send the weak tax bill to the President before putting heavier taxes on workers.

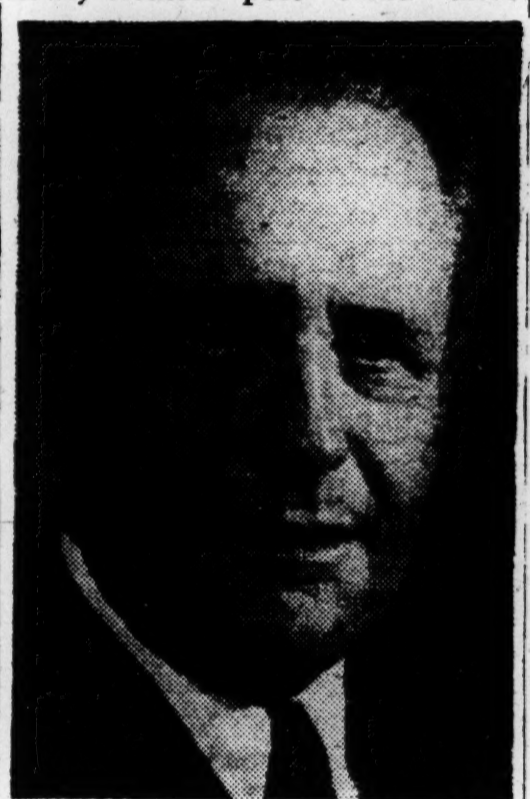
A \$3 billion "civil defense" bill was rushed to the floor of both houses. At the same time, the Bureau of the Budget was preparing to lop off between \$4 and \$6 billion from essential social services.

The anti-jimcrow amendment was defeated in the House by a 219 to 1 standing vote Friday. The amendment, introduced by Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) would have prevented use of funds in plants under war contracts that practice discrimination.

Dewey Gives Hanley Job

Demands for the impeachment of Gov. Dewey for appointing Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley to a new \$16,000 a year job as special counsel of the State Division of Veterans Affairs came from the American Labor Party yesterday.

Hanley's appointment to the newly-created post came three



HANLEY

months after Dewey had denied the outlines of the deal brought out before the November elections in the now infamous Hanley letter to Rep. Kingsland Macy.

The \$16,000 yearly salary, effective Jan. 1, plus \$4,200 in a yearly pension, would give Hanley more than the \$20,000 Hanley said had been promised him if he were defeated in his bid for Senator.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP-NY) urged Democratic assembly and Senate leaders in Albany to "take steps to impeach Gov. Dewey under Section 775 of the State Penal Law." Marcantonio wired the legislature "should act in view of this brazen hawking of nominations and of public jobs."

down in the President's broadcast Friday and their leaders facing contempt citation, were reported straggling back to work after a three-day "wildcat" walkout.

William Green, meanwhile, hastened to assure the President of the AFL's readiness to invoke a no-strike pledge. While there was no word from Philip Murray, he is known to be basically in agreement with the AFL on the entire pro-war program.

WAGE FREEZE DATA?

December 1, according to some indications from Washington and judging by the first order issued affecting the auto industry, may be the terminal point beyond which prices and wages are to stay frozen. This raised a number of questions: Will the auto industry's quarterly cost-of-living escalators be affected? Will the annual four-cent hourly raise provided in the auto industry's five-year contract be affected?

Walter Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, apparently has some fear that even that small wage change would be nullified. Although, so far, the order issued by the Price Stabilizer Michael V. Disalle only directs a cancellation of price increases on autos that went in effect after Dec. 1, Reuther joined with the manufacturers in a protest. In a statement from Detroit he charged the stabilization board "discriminated" against the auto industry.

With the union and "Big Three" auto manufacturers united, the opening round of disputes arising from the suddenly announced "emergency" will be fought out Wednesday when labor and employer groups meet with the stabilization body.

If the Stabilization Board rules out even the small auto increases, the entire five-year contract may go out of the window.

NEGOTIATIONS SET

Unions with millions of members are currently negotiating or will soon being negotiations, for contracts expiring in the first months of 1951. Large number among them have had no opportunity to negotiate raises for two or three years. If the Dec. 1 deadline is invoked in their cases, they may be left holding the "sacrifice" bag at an extra cost.

In his speech Friday, the President said:

"The government is starting at once to impose price controls upon a number of products. These will be mainly items important to defense production and the cost of living."

"In those fields where price control is imposed, the government will also undertake to stabilize (Continued on Page 9)"

Memo to the reader

By Alan Max
Managing Editor

Memo to the Reader made its first appearance during last year's circulation drive. Now, with a new circulation drive on, the Memo is back again and I hope the builders of The Worker will supply me with news again—and do as many things as they did last year that make news.

Although the drive is only getting under way, it's already clear that wherever the effort is made the subscriptions came in.

For example, take The Worker builders of Lincoln Square in Manhattan's West Side. They've already obtained 25 subs—got them mainly by visiting railroad workers in their homes.

Pace setters in last year's drive in the Lincoln Square area have worked out a new wrinkle. They are giving credit for a few of the subs they've gotten in this drive to new press builders—to start them off with confidence on the road to becoming pace setters themselves.

The Lincoln Square builders, by the way, have issued a challenge to The Worker builders in the Chelsea area. Now, let's hear from Chelsea.



World Peace Congress Asks All Countries to Ban War Propaganda

(Appeal to the United Nations by the Second World Peace Congress, Warsaw, Nov. 16 to 22.)

WHEN the peoples of the world created the United Nations, they endowed it with their hopes. The greatest of these was the hope for peace. Today, however, war upsets the peaceful life of many peoples, and threatens tomorrow to upset the peace of all mankind.

If the United Nations is not fulfilling that great hope reposed in it by all the peoples

of the world, both those whose governments are represented in it and those not yet represented therein—if the United Nations is not guaranteeing mankind security and peace, this is because it is being influenced by forces which have disregarded the only path to universal peace: the search for general agreement.

If the United Nations is to

realize the hopes that the peoples have always reposed in it, it must return to the path marked out for it by the peoples since the days of its foundation, and, as a first step in this direction, must secure as soon as possible the calling together of a meeting of the five great powers: the Chinese People's Republic, France, Great Britain, the United States of

America and the Soviet Union, for the examination and peaceful settlement of current differences.

The Second World Congress of the Defenders of Peace, comprising delegates of 80 countries and expressing the true voice of a humanity longing for peace, demands that immediate consideration be given by the United Nations, and by the par-

liaments to which the governments of the various countries are responsible, to the following proposals designed to restore confidence among all countries, regardless of their respective systems, and to maintain and reestablish peace:

1) In view of the fact that the war now raging in Korea is not only bringing incalculable

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ACLU Assails Met Life Eviction of 33 Tenants

The New York City Civil Liberties Committee yesterday branded the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.'s eviction action against 33 anti-jimcrow tenants as "an affront to decency. . . ." The committee is an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union. In a

NAACP to Appeal for Levittown Injunction

The NAACP announced yesterday it is appealing to the Appellate Division of the New York Supreme Court for an injunction against jimcrow Levittown to stay the eviction of two white families who entertained Negro children. The NAACP will appeal the refusal of Supreme Court Judge Percy Goddard to grant the injunction.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Novick and Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Ross had invited Negro children from nearby Hempstead to play with their children last July. In August, Levitt & Sons, operators of the Long Island project, notified the families that at the expiration of their leases on Nov. 30 they would have to move.

Although the Federal Housing Administration forced the management to remove restrictive covenants from their deeds and leases, they still exclude Negro families.

Last week Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt permitted William Levitt to defend jimcrow in the project over her radio program.

Jewish Labor Bazaar's Will Wind Up Today

The annual Jewish Labor Bazaar at St. Nicholas Arena comes to a close today with everything set to go, regardless of price.

The bazaar, sponsored by the American-Jewish Labor Council, has been going great guns since Thursday afternoon. Its stalls include some sponsored by the Civil Rights Congress.

Hours today are from 6 p.m. to midnight, with bargains being offered in all kinds of goods.

CAMPAIGN LAUNCHED FOR TB HOSPITAL IN HARLEM

Voting to fight discrimination in the sciences and hospitals, a coordinating committee, formed in a meeting at the Harlem YMCA Sunday, launched a campaign for a tuberculosis hospital in Harlem. The committee decided to draw up testimony for a hearing in City Hall Tuesday at 2:30 p.m. on the need for such a hospital.

Over 150 representatives of the arts, sciences, and professions were at the meeting, which decided to conduct research to develop campaigns for jobs for Negroes. A legislative subcommittee to sponsor

measures to end discrimination will be elected.

The committee voted to expose and fight every act of discrimination reported in hospitals and schools, industry and government. Cooperation will all other organizations was also decided.

Dr. George D. Cannon, secretary of the Physicians Forum; Mrs. Alma Vessels John, executive secretary of the National Association of Graduate Nurses; Henry Kraft, of the State Commission against Discrimination, and Dr. Herbert Aptheker were the main speakers.

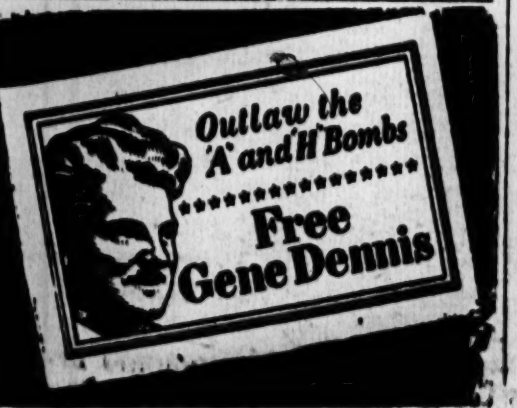
Rev. James Robinson, pastor of the Church of the Master, was chairman.

Daily Worker

Published daily except Saturday and Sunday by the Freedom of the Press Co., Inc., 50 E. 13th St., New York 3, N. Y. Telephone ALgonquin 4-7054.
Registered as second class matter Oct. 22, 1947, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES
(Except Manhattan, Bronx, Queens and Foreign)

	5 mos. 6 mos. 1 year
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$5.75 \$6.75 \$12.00
Daily Worker Only	3.00 3.75 7.00
The Worker (Manhattan and Bronx)	1.00 2.00
Daily Worker & The Worker	\$4.00 \$7.50 \$14.00
Daily Worker Only	\$2.25 \$4.50 \$8.00
The Worker	1.00 2.00



Open Court Fight Today to Defend IWO

Attorneys for the International Workers Order will begin their fight today (Monday) to prevent the state superintendent of insurance from taking over and liquidating the fraternal organization.

The state supreme court opens hearings at 10 a.m. on the motion of Alfred J. Bohlinger to remove the IWO's charter on the grounds that the order is dominated by the Communist Party.

IWO officers called Bohlinger's action "illegal," and said it was designed to "confiscate the savings and insurance of our members and their families and turn them over to the large insurance monopolies."

BRONX HALL BARS MEETING FEATURING PAUL ROBESON

A Bronx meeting that scheduled the presentation of the World Peace Award to Paul Robeson Wednesday was suddenly barred by the Concourse Plaza Hotel, it was learned yesterday.

Sponsored by the Bronx American Labor Party, the occasion was also planned as a welcome home rally for Rev. Edward D. McGowan, a delegate to the Second World Peace Congress, who was

scheduled to present the award to Robeson, the world-famous Negro artist and peace fighter.

Robeson was voted the award, together with Pablo Picasso.

Steven J. White, chairman of the Bronx ALP, yesterday declared that a show cause order will be sought against the hotel management in the Bronx Supreme Court today.

White said over 1,500 tickets have already been sold.

'God Won't Let Us Get Into War If We All Fight for Peace'

AMERICA'S YOUNG PEOPLE, worried over the grim prospect of world war and grieving for their older brothers in Korea, are demanding that their elders "fight for peace" as a "flat-heeled, little girl in horn-rimmed glasses" said at the White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Word from varied parts of the country reflects the deep apprehension of the nation's teenagers.

What happened at the White House Conference is extremely revealing. The youngsters had just heard President Truman tell them they should get used to the idea of doing time in the armed forces.

Then, as Edwin A. Lahey, syndicated Washington reporter writes, the little girl in horn-rimmed glasses "too innocent to know that such talk is subversive nowadays" rose to make a moving plea before a group of youngsters at the conference.

The girl, Sarah Edmonds, of New York City, Lahey writes, got a "burst of applause" when she said, "God won't let us get into war if we all stand up and fight for peace."

"No one," she is quoted, "can make us go to war! It seems to me that there is no organization acting for peace. One thing we can do after this conference is to organize with every youth group in our community to fight for peace."

FROM SOUTH
A Negro youth from the South, Lahey reports, rose afterward to make a similar speech that brought applause.

It is significant that the teen-agers felt compelled to speak this way after the President had made his jingo address to them.

BOSTON REPORTS
The Boston Sunday Globe reports the deep disquiet of the youth in the local high schools and colleges. Most of those interviewed attended Catholic institutions.

Martha Murphy, 15, a sophomore at Cambridge High and Latin School, wrote: "I'm worried about the idea of another war. I'm worried about my friends being drafted, too."

Patrick Higgonet, 13, a freshman at Cambridge High and Latin, who is a native of France and was in France during the last war, said: "I think I am more interested in the fighting in Korea than most of the other freshmen because I have seen part of a war. They really don't know what war means. They don't know what it is to be hungry, how it feels to be shelled, how frightening it is to escape from war."

NO A-BOMB!

Peter Graziano, of Winthrop, another Boston College High School student, said: "No, no A-bomb!" He told the reporter: "Look what happened when the bomb was dropped in Japan. Hundreds of innocent civilians were killed. Why should that happen?"

Two Roslindale High students, Miriam Malaguti and Muriel Foran, of West Roxbury: "We were five and seven years old when the war started about 10 years ago. We grew up in war and, even when peace came, it wasn't real peace. We don't want more war."

Marie and Nancy Jordan, 16-year-old twins from Dorchester, Msgr. Ryar High School: "Our brothers, James and Francis, fought once. We hope they'll never have to fight again. We're saying prayers every day for the soldiers who are fighting and for the men who may be sent to Korea."

Margaret Grant, of Dorchester, Mt. St. Joseph Academy, said: "Christmas this year will certainly be a sad holiday for families who thought their soldiers would be home."

So it goes, everywhere. These are but a few of the heart-felt expressions that broke through the press. They reflect the feelings of many millions.

Answer Jim(crow) Farley with Coke Boycott

A boycott against the Coca-Cola Company has been declared by the National Fair Play Committee, which is headed by Municipal Court Justice Charles E. Toney, it was reported by that committee.

Herbert L. Bruce, executive secretary of the committee, announced the boycott and added that Justice Toney, who will retire Dec. 31, would devote full time to the campaign beginning next month.

"We have launched this boycott in behalf of the people living and working in Harlem," Bruce said, "but it is our hope that the little Harlems in every major city in America will give us the support we are going to need to win the victory we seek."

In explaining why the boycott had been called, Mr. Bruce stated that nearly a month ago (Nov. 21) James A. Farley had made a speech in Tampa, Fla., where he called upon President Truman to drop the fight for civil rights legislation.

"Since then, we have checked the record on Mr. Farley and discovered that, as State and National Democratic Chairman, he had done little to encourage Negro participation in political affairs," Mr. Bruce declared.

"When a minority group is hindered politically, we concluded, it is also blocked economically. So we checked further.

"Then, we learned that Mr. Farley, as chairman of the board of the Coca-Cola Export Corp., had done even less about applying the principle of FEPC to the everyday existence of people, regardless of race, creed or color.

JOBS DENIED

"We discovered that the Coca-Cola Bottling Co. of New York does not hire a single Negro salesman, distributor, clerk or stenographer. We linked that ugly fact to Mr. Farley's speech and came up with the conclusion that, when a Jim Farley tells a group of employers in Florida that fair play and the fight for justice should be abandoned because the South is threatened, he was simply reflecting the attitude of the company

which employs him.

"That demonstrates how big business is frequently used to smother the political and economic aspirations of minority groups. We regret very much to find Mr. Farley agreeing with Negro-hating Dixiecrats like Gov. Herman Talmadge and Representative John Rankin."

Other officers of the National Fair Play Committee are Miss Rose Morgan, chain beauty salon owner in Harlem; Daniel L. Burrows, former Assemblyman who is now a City Marshall, and Carl Dunbar Lawrence, labor editor of the Amsterdam News.

Lawrence, who will serve as field secretary of the committee, said that 15 executive directors will be chosen and that a bureau of 100 speakers, directed by Assemblyman Hulan E. Jack, was being formed.

"There are thousands of \$100 a week jobs Negro men and women are entitled to as consumers," Lawrence declared, "but some business men and politicians seem determined to cheat us out of them. We intend to put a stop to that in 1951."

Negro Eviction Case Goes to Appeals Court

The New York State Appellate Court has before it the Jimcrow housing case in which the Chelsea Moore Corp. is seeking to evict Mortimer Peterkin, Negro tenant, from 313 W. 19 St.

For more than a year the real estate agency has been hounding Peterkin, originally the guest of the Sidney Tobias family, which has since left the premises.

Numerous tenants in the house who have come to the defense of Peterkin have also been threatened with eviction. Corporation spokesmen have repeatedly refused to meet with community spokesmen opposed to the Jimcrow policies.

The Chelsea Tenants Council has been active in the fight and has conducted numerous delegations and picket lines protesting the case.

Dozens of other community groups have opposed the eviction suit which is being prosecuted by James N. Wells, 340 W. 23 St., agent for the Chelsea Moore Corp. Among those taking part in the campaign are Mrs. Constance Baker Motley of the NAACP, the Baptist Ministers Conference, Rev. Walter C. Trigg, Rabbi Abraham Bick, Congressman A. C. Powell, Jr., and many CIO, AFL and independent unions.

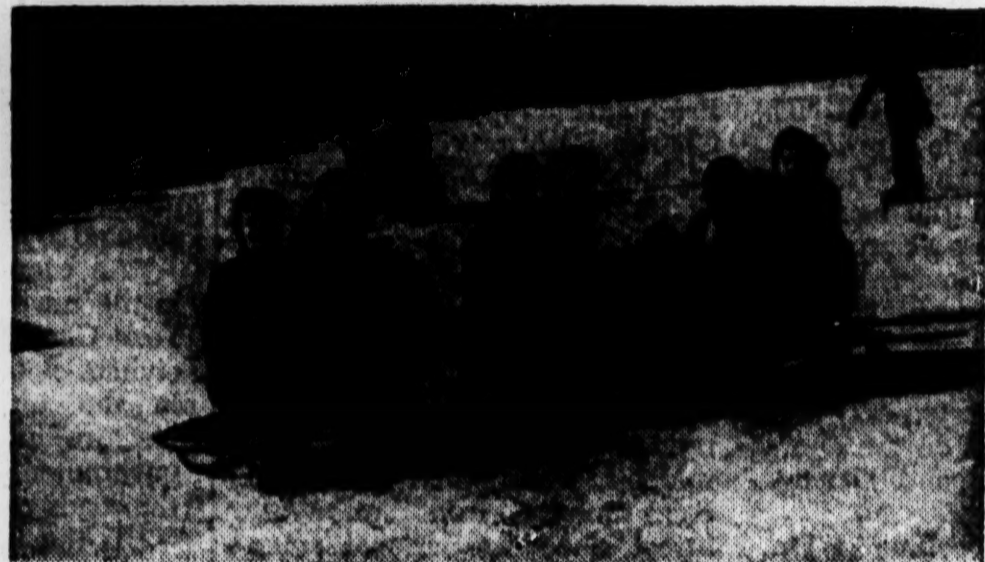
Attorney Julian C. Trupin is representing Peterkin and Tobias. Trupin's legal defense is based on the famous U. S. Supreme Court case of Shelley vs. Kraemer, in which the high court ruled that it was unconstitutional for any court in the country to use its judicial powers to enforce restrictive covenants.

"This case," said Trupin, "is an eviction action by the landlord because the occupant of an apartment is a Negro. In substance, it is an attempt to use the courts to enforce an implied restrictive covenant."

Labor Parley on Civil Rights

Trade union officers, shop chairmen and rank and file unionists have been urged to attend the meeting of the Labor Advisory Committee on Civil Rights, Wednesday evening, in the Library at 23 W. 26 St. The call for the meeting was issued by Leon Strauss, executive secretary of the Furriers Joint Board, and Nat Ross, executive secretary of the New York Civil Rights Congress.

Contempt indictments against leaders of the United Electrical Workers and other trade unionists, as well as attempts to deport foreign-born trade unionists will be major items of discussion.



GUESTS AT THE FUR WORKERS RESORT at White Lake, N. Y. enjoy winter sports at the "Showplace of the Mountains." Operated by the Fur Union Joint Council, the resort is open all year.

U. S. Lines Starts Mass Layoffs, Speeds Up Crews to Make Up

A drive to cut ship crews in half, while forcing remaining crew members to do twice as much work, was under way today on the United States Lines. Two hundred seamen, mostly Negro and Puerto Ricans, were thrown on the beach in the first of the company's latest assaults.

One hundred and fifty men from the steward's department of the SS America were laid off last week when the ship docked. Fifty men from the SS Washington were put on the beach the next day.

Both ships are owned by U. S. Lines controlled by J. P. Morgan & Co., Wall Street's largest banking and investment house.

The layoffs were handed out with little or no opposition from National Maritime Union officials. The ships sailed early this week with half crews despite protests from the beached seamen.

The destruction of job security for all seamen is the major aim of U. S. Lines, and is tied in with the continuous campaign to remove the hiring hall from the maritime industry, the seamen said.

The mass layoffs were directed against Negro and Puerto Rican seamen at first. This was done with the knowledge that the present NMU officials have failed to do so.

The rank and file committee demanded re-hiring of the 200 fired seamen when the ships returned to port. They warned seamen aboard

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—A long fight to bring Negro and other minority shop and roundhouse workers of the Southern Pacific railroad in Los Angeles into the heretofore white-only Local 620 of the Internal Ass'n of Machinists has been won. There

were enrolled in union membership no less than 18 Negro workers, some of them who hold as much as 20 years seniority with the Southern Pacific, and four additional Japanese-American workers in the roundhouses.

Former steps to bring about admission to the minority workers into the union started early this fall after long previous agitation. For three months the application of the first prospective minority members were held up in union red tape.

Then at the meeting in November, the first ten applications of Negro helpers, and several of the Japanese-Americans, came up for a vote. A strong two-third favorable vote was registered, and the long-standing "color bar" was down.

The December meeting, just held, voted into membership an additional eight Negro helpers and the remaining Japanese-American applicants.

The meeting, at the same time, passed unanimously a resolution directed to Rep. Adolph Sabath of the Congressional Rules Committee, demanding repeal of the McCarran police state law.

'Iron Curtain' Overrated as Barrier, Say C of C Officials

Two high officials of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States who recently returned from extensive researches in Europe have confessed that the so-called "Iron Curtain" is "not nearly as much of a barrier as is commonly assumed"; "that not a single person, with one exception (whom they interviewed), believes that the Russians are coming"; that as far as the Korean situation is concerned, "the Europeans didn't seem worried about it at all."

Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, director of Economic Research and William B. Barton, director of Employer-Employee Relations, both of the Chamber of Commerce, gave these views while being interviewed by commentator David Brinkley over NBC's "First Freedom" radio program recently.

Dr. Schmidt seemed depressed over the chances of halting the march of socialism: "the political temper is not very conducive in most parts of Europe to development of the capitalist system as we think of it," he said.

"The boundary between the East

and West zones of Berlin, I found not nearly as much of a boundary as is commonly assumed," reported Dr. Schmidt. "I saw no barbed wire separating the zones. As a matter of fact, I walked across and I went across in taxis. . . . I found no difficulty in getting into the east sector at all and getting back again."

The Chamber's Economic Research director expressed astonishment at the fact that the great American myth about Soviet "aggression" and had not penetrated Europe.

"I think that was really the most amazing discovery I made, that not a single person, with one exception, believes that the Russians are coming."

Barton was "very impressed by one thing, that the Americans over there whom I talked seemed to be much more excited and concerned about the whole situation than the Europeans were." After the Korean crisis broke, he declared, "I was most concerned that some of them didn't suggest their countries were going to help. I think that probably did represent opinion in those countries at the time."

Rights Congress Club Formed by ILD Veterans

By Art Shields

Veterans of many stirring battles for the freedom of Tom Mooney, Sacco and Vanzetti and the Scottsboro Boys had an enthusiastic get-together at the headquarters of the New York Civil Rights Congress at 23 W. 26 St. Thursday night.

The old timers had come together at the call of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Rose Zaron to form an International Labor Defense (ILD) veterans' branch of the CRC. Nat Rose, New York CRC executive secretary, chaired the meeting.

"We are facing the biggest struggles for civil liberties in America's history," said Miss Flynn as she greeted her old friends, "and we'll win them again as we won them in the past."

Rose Baron, who headed the Prisoners Relief organization of the ILD for many years, will be the executive secretary of the ILD Veterans branch.

Miss Baron was one of the victims of J. Edgar Hoover's lawless "Red Raids" of 1920, when 8,000 or more workers were arrested. She has been fighting for political prisoners ever since.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, the former President of the ILD, has promised his full support.

The ILD combined expert legal defense with militant mass action. And veterans, like Fred Beidenkapp, who knew how to use both tactics, were in the crowd of old timers Thursday night.

Beidenkapp is the former metal workers' organizer, who got the chief witness in the Sacco-Vanzetti frameup—Lola Andrews—to confess that she was lying. He led many scores of civil liberties demonstrations.

One of the happiest ILD veterans at the gathering was William L. Patterson, who is carrying on as executive secretary of the national Civil Rights Congress today.

Negro and white veterans from the floor told of the big mass branches of the old ILD in the auto cities of Michigan and the Pennsylvania mining towns in dozens of other industrial communities throughout the country. They stressed the dozens of victories for rights of the Negro people.

Around the Globe

By Joseph Starobin

Too Tough for the 'Get-Tough' Supermen

ONE OF THE MOST important moments in the 12-day visit of the American Peace Delegation to the Soviet Union came late one afternoon after a trip through the great Stalin Auto Plant. This moment comes to mind sharply, as I try to digest what has been happening in our own country during the last two weeks, and as we are now confronted with the "national emergency."

What we saw at the Auto Plant was the technological ability of the Soviet working class: a completely up-to-date plant, producing the custom-built Zis auto—something like "our" Packard—as well as sturdy trucks on the assembly line, one every three minutes.

The plant made an enormous impression on us technically-minded Americans, especially our trade unionists. Among these were Chicagoans—Mrs. Yolanda Hall, who had worked in an auto plant during the war; James Miller, a tool and die-maker of the UAW Local, 453; and Harold Ward, a foundry worker in the International Harvester Plant.

This entire factory had been evacuated as the Nazis approached Moscow. Practically all the old machinery had been left on the new site somewhere to the East. Yet here it was—from foundry to the paint-shop—turning out quality cars and solid trucks.

After touring it for almost a day, we returned to our spacious, antique hotel, the Savoy, for one of those Moscow luncheons that come late in the afternoon and amount to a small banquet.

It was then that our only farmer delegate, Carl Flodquist, of North Branch, Minnesota, said to a couple of us, facing him across the laden table: "You know, I think we got to realize not only the undesirability of war with these people, but the impossibility of it."

THIS PHRASE has been ringing in my ears ever since. Here is one conviction you get in the Soviet Union, and we got it again at Stalingrad: war is not only horrible, but impossible. That is to say, anybody who thinks he can beat these Soviet people is mad.

From what I can gather, this same idea has suddenly risen up in large sections of our own people during the crisis of the past three weeks. All of a sudden, after passively and reluctantly following the "get-tough" policy for five years, millions of Americans have suddenly realized that war with China would not be a pushover: it would be a disaster, and impossible to win.

This is what people suddenly grasped about Korea: that MacArthur is a vain boaster; that push-button victories are a delusion. This process still has much further to go. But apparently it is a key feature of these past weeks.

WELL, WHAT IS THIS "national emergency" and this harum-scarum program of making America over into a nation of armored robots? It is the attempt of our ruling circles to re-establish the illusion that if only America were armed to the teeth, the country would be "saved," and "peace" will be either dictated or war will be made successfully.

These are tremendous delusions. They will be costly if our people fall for them. In the first place, this is not a program of peace. The misrulers of this country will not negotiate if they have what they think is a preponderance of armed power just as they did not negotiate when they reached the 38th parallel in September.

Secondly, it will not "save us," for our only salvation lies in a live-and-let-live foreign policy, and not preparing for war. Above all, it attempts to re-create the illusion that we can lick other peoples, if only we are prepared to try.

But anybody who has seen the Soviet people knows that this is a profound and dangerous miscalculation. China cannot be licked. And neither can the peoples of Europe, who simply will not tolerate another German Army.

"The national emergency" is therefore doomed to failure in advance. What our misrulers are really trying to do is to overwhelm and conquer the awakening American people, which is at least beginning to grasp that the world has no intention of being Wall Street's oyster. To hammer this truth home is one of the patriotic duties of the American peace movement. Before the American can save himself as Man, he must give up the notion that he is "Super-man."

VIRGIL

By Lem Kleis



Press Roundup

THE TIMES says it was purely accidental that President Truman announced his national emergency on the anniversary of the Bill of Rights. When the speech was over, there lay the Bill of Rights, the victim of the accident, of course.

The HERALD TRIBUNE complains that while President Truman and Governor Dewey are united around the need to make the Western European people fight the Soviet Union, the Western Europeans are not as united. "Aberrations," the Trib calls this Western Europe feeling. The Westerners still have the last word on the aberrations of Truman and Dewey.

THE MIRROR columnist Dr. Ruth Alexander says workers should invest in corporations instead of putting their money into "cookie jars." That way the corporations won't be taxed so much, thus ruining the private companies, she says. Besides, she adds, a "psychic incentive" is supplied to workers who own stocks, and they work harder. The only trouble is that workers can't buy the stocks, she complains. Why? Taxes.

THE NEWS maintains that they're "encouraged" by the President's appointment of Charles Wilson as Defense Mobilization Director. He'll "get things done fast and efficiently," they explain. He never was so "fast or efficient" when it came to satisfying the needs of his General Electric workers.

The JOURNAL-AMERICAN reports that "peace stocks have sold off, while war shares have come to the front" on Wall Street since the national emergency declaration. Railroad stocks "have been one of the groups to show recovery power and scored their big gains Saturday after President Truman's address" in which he attacked the railroad strikers.

Half of Canada's Children Get Less Milk Than They Need

TORONTO, Dec. 17 (ALN).—One-third to one-half of the school children in Canada consume less than the recommended one pint of milk daily and the consumption of milk per person in 1948 fell to between 40 percent and 50 percent below the desirable level, the Canadian Congress of Women charged here.

In Canada's second largest city, Toronto, 40 percent of the children are not getting enough milk to drink, the CCW pointed out, blaming the inability to buy on lack of purchasing power in the hands of workers.

The CCW noted that 33 percent of Canadian families are earning less than \$40 weekly, well under the amount required for minimum decent standard of living.

Soviet People Vote for City Councils

MOSCOW, Dec. 17—Millions of Soviet citizens went to the polls today to elect municipal councils after a two-month campaign. The campaign was intended to acquaint the population with the candidates, who ranged from Premier Josef Stalin to farmhands and milkmaids.

Stalin was a candidate for the Moscow District, but many constituencies also named him an "all-nation" candidate.

Moscow theatres started showing the American film, Mr. Smith Goes to Washington—renamed "Senator"—portraying the corruption of American bossism and the incompetence of office holders. The film drew enormous crowds.

Running with Stalin in the Moscow District were three women, two workers from an electric light bulb factory and Tamara Oganezova, an actress at the Mossosvet Theater, Moscow Radio said.

Truman Calls for Hemisphere Parley

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17—President Truman yesterday set in motion efforts to align Caribbean and South and Central American governments with Washington's war policy. He instructed Secretary of State Dean Acheson to call an "emergency" meeting of the foreign ministers of the 21 hemisphere countries.

World of Labor

By George Morris

The Railroadmen Have Been 'Cooling Off' a Long Time

LEADERS OF A MILLION AND A HALF railroad workers have for many months been wandering aimlessly through the jungle of Railway Labor Act procedure when they were suddenly struck by the news that Truman is about to reach for the switch that puts the freeze on wages and hours.

It is bad enough for unions that have recently obtained a raise with their wages subject to a freeze. But some of the railroad unions, like the Trainmen, have dickered for more than a year and a half for both a raise and a half in hours from 48 to 40, and have gotten nowhere. This union also faces a freeze of its 48-hour week, because the President is seeking powers to even order a 48-hour week at no overtime rates.

If the Trainmen and the other Brotherhoods are caught in the freezer now, their wage and hour demands may be on ice for a long, long time.

That was why patience gave out among the yard workers of the B. R. T. and they began an "unauthorized" walkout that started in Chicago Wednesday and rapidly spread to many lines. The same workers staged some partial walkouts last August, then at the direction of their leaders, to "force" the government to take over the lines.

THE B. R. T.'S LEADERS fostered the illusion, which many members fell for, that with the government as titular operator of the lines, the union would have an additional club over the companies to gain 48 hours' pay for a 40-hour week. The government obliged them. But, as we then pointed out, not a penny of the unprecedented flow of profits to the owners was affected by the "seizure."

An example of the farce was the description in the press of the way the president of the New York Central walked into his office wearing his civilian clothes and walked out a "colonel" dressed in the uniform he wore during a wartime "seizure" and he managed the road's affairs under government authority. With that sort of "seizure," the roads can get along well for decades.

If the B. R. T.'s leaders really thought they'd get a better break under government seizure (and I doubt that they were really under such an illusion) they are sadly disappointed now. As we said then, seizure is strikebreaking and nothing else. The workers are worse off now, and have the additional problem of seeking a more substantial raise because of the new rise in the cost of living.

An added difficulty is the betrayal of the struggle by leaders of the first union that took up the challenge, the 5,000 Switchmen. Their strike, running into the Korea events, was similarly broken when Truman threatened to seize the lines. Later their leader accepted a raise with no cut in hours and a freeze of the contract for three years with escalator adjustments. The government and the operators will now wave that agreement as a club over the other unions.

THE QUESTION NOW IS whether the five Brotherhoods and 16 AFL non-operating unions on the railroads will allow themselves to be picked off one by one, as the Switchmen were? The Trainmen and conductors are supposed to be working together. Some weeks ago the head of the Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (90,000) agreed to work with the Trainmen (215,000).

The Locomotive Engineers (85,000) are on their own, so far. The 16 "non-ops" with 1,085,000 members are acting separately as a group for a 25-cent raise. They already have the 40-hour week.

It would seem about time that these unions, among the oldest in America, were old enough to know that a coordinated common strategy is the only kind that could really win. Since the start of World War II these unions have been shouting that the average earnings of most of their members, once at the top of the list, sunk to below the rates of most major industries. They still make the charge, and it is true.

They now face the danger of having their status frozen and it may be for a long time if the generals and war mobilizers carry out their perspective of a generation-long garrison regime. Only a fast-moving grassroots upsurge in the locals for vigorous action now for a showdown on the railroads can possibly pull the leaders out of the paralyzing net of RLB procedures and force decisive action.

COMING: Peace on Earth—Now! . . . By Joseph Starobin . . . In the week-end Worker

Peace Parleys! Not 'Emergency'

THE WHITE HOUSE SAYS we are in an "emergency" and that the USA is in grave peril.

We do not believe it. It is not true.

Why the panic in Washington?

Are the Koreans coming over here to destroy our cities and homes? No. It was MacArthur who went over there to destroy their cities and homes.

Are the Chinese people coming over here to seize our territory? No. It is President Truman who ordered the U. S. Seventh Fleet to steam across the vast Pacific to grab the Chinese island of Taiwan (Formosa).

Are the Russians coming over here? This is an absurdity that not even the White House hysterical propaganda dares to assert.

On the contrary, the Soviet Union calls for disarmament, the destruction of all A-bombs including its own, the peaceful settlement of all questions by a UN in which the 475,000,000 people of China are represented, and by letting the Korean people have peace through the withdrawal of MacArthur's forces and of the Chinese volunteers.

So where is the "grave peril"?

THE ANSWER is simple. The crisis in Washington has not been produced by any real development menacing the American people or the United States as a nation. The crisis has been produced by the FAILURE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S "GET TOUGH" POLICY. It is the result of the inevitable KOREAN DISASTER which was engineered by the MacArthur-Dulles schemers. They simply ignored the warning of U. S. military men who said that it was IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE U. S. TO CONQUER KOREA.

The government crisis is the result of the fact that the world peace movement has become so strong, the peace sentiment in America has risen to such heights in the past few weeks, that the entire "get tough" foreign policy was in danger!

When the whole human race cried out in horror at President Truman's recent threat to use the A-bomb in Asia, the government realized that it was face to face with a POSSIBLE PEACE SETTLEMENT!

SOMETHING HAD TO BE DONE quickly to scare the American people away from peace. The people had to be "jolted" said the government leaders. Otherwise, the people might decide that the government should NEGOTIATE A PEACE SETTLEMENT IN KOREA, with China in the UN. The government still says it is ready to negotiate peace! Then why doesn't it?

The government does not know how to explain to the nation why it refuses to DO THE COMMON SENSE THING OF calling off the Korean suicide, why it refuses to return Taiwan to its rightful owner, China, and why it refuses to sit down and talk peace with China and the Soviet Union.

The "emergency" decree is the government's answer to the American people's rising desire for A PEACE SETTLEMENT. It is intended to choke off that desire for a peace settlement by making it appear that war is now inevitable, that it is too late to do anything about it now. The government's answer is the wrong answer. Peace is more realisable than ever before. That is a fact. The peace forces in the world are STRONGER THAN THE WAR FORCES.

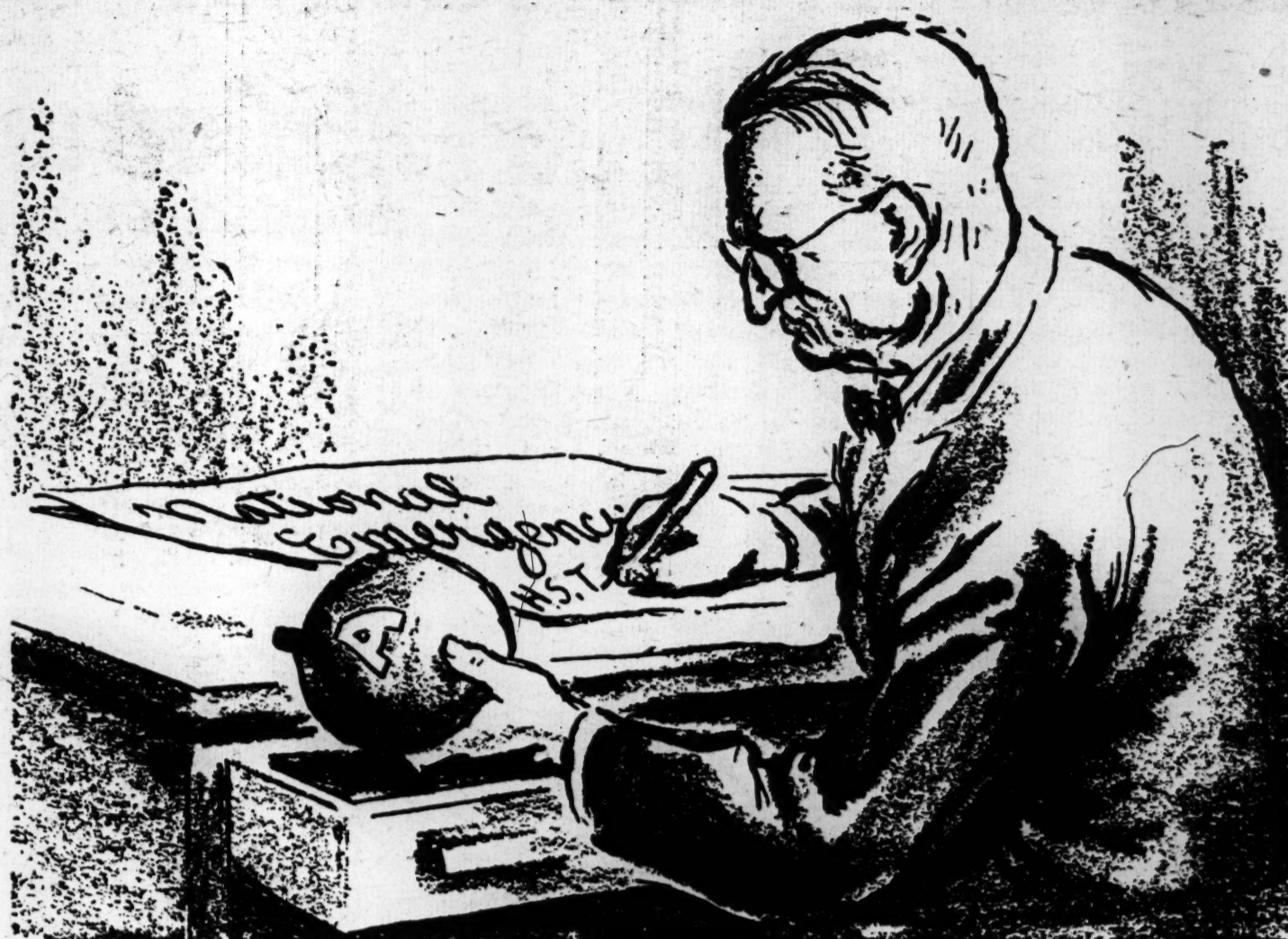
The frantic emergency decree does not change the fact that the peace sentiment of the world is growing, is more united than ever, and has every possibility of making another world war IMPOSSIBLE. Let no one forget that. The "get tough" policy is in crisis; the nation faces no other peril than that the men who got us into this mess are pushing us in still deeper.

THE PEOPLE'S COURSE is clear.

Instead of giving up their hope and struggle for peace, they should increase their demand for peace and for NEGOTIATIONS TO HALT THE KOREAN WAR. They should urge the government to give China back her territory and to let China take her seat in the UN so we can work out a solid settlement.

Bigger guns, bigger armies, etc., and crackdown on Labor cannot solve the Korean disaster; it only prepares for bigger and worse Koreans in Europe.

THE EUROPEAN PEOPLE WILL NOT ACCEPT OUR GUNS OR TAKE OUR ORDERS FOR A NEW WAR. Let the people tell the White House and their Congressmen they want a PEACE NEGOTIATION not a hopped-up "emergency" leading to endless killings.



U.S. Visitors Impressed by Soviet Passion for Peace

Following is the statement of the American peace delegates upon their departure from Moscow. The delegates visited the Soviet Union after attending the Second World Peace Congress in Warsaw.

UPON LEAVING the Soviet Union after this memorable 10-day visit, the American delegation wants first of all to express our warmest thanks to our host, the Soviet Peace Society, and its chairman, Nicolai Tikhonov. Not only have we been able to

witness the deep feeling of the Soviet peoples for peace, but your invitation and hospitality has been evidence that the decisions of the Second World Peace Congress in favor of cultural interchange between peoples is being swiftly implemented here.

We hope the day is not far off when delegations of Soviet citizens shall be welcomed freely and warmly in our own country. The breaking-down of barriers to mutual understanding through visit of this kind is an essential condition of peace. We are more convinced of this today than ever. And we are sure your cordiality to us will be noted by our people at home.

WE CAME to your country at a critical moment for our own people and the world. Each day's events show that the crisis is deepening, and will require extraordinary peace efforts to resolve it.

Every American mother and father is anxious and fearful over the spread of war in Korea. This war is bringing terrible destruction to the Korean people; it is daily lengthening the lists of American dead and wounded; it is turning our own land into a barracks and an arsenal; it threatens to become a war against People's China, one fifth of humanity. And the longer this crisis goes on—without quick and straightforward measures to end it by United Nations' negotiations—we're all in danger of world atomic war. We are in danger of conflict with the peoples of all Europe, and with the Soviet Union.

Your welcome to us has been overwhelming. We have been moved tremendously by the reception from your working people, by the titanic achievement of reconstruction after such a devastating war, by your magnificent museums, your ballet and theatre; and, although the whole atmosphere of your country breathes of peaceful and productive labor, we Americans have not been able to forget for one moment the great crisis in which our people now finds itself, and our great responsibility for resolving it.

That is why we have viewed

this visit not so much as a happy chance to study your social system, to see how your people live and work, but we have viewed it as part of that same quest for ways to peace which brought more than twice our number to the Second World Peace Congress—from Sheffield to Warsaw.

What has struck us more than anything else about your Soviet land and its people is the depth and fervor of their desire for peace.

The way the Soviet system works has been illuminating and important to us, and indisputable is the desire for peace which we have found, so powerfully expressed in every factory, in every home, every house of culture. It was so in Moscow, and then in Leningrad, and it was certainly so in the unforgettable city of Stalingrad.

It is from this viewpoint, and not from the standpoint of ideology that we have traveled where we wished, asked whatever questions we wished, and freely received answers from workers, students, mothers, factory managers, cultural leaders, young people and old.

LIKE THE AMERICAN people as a whole, we have differing political, social and religious beliefs. But we are all agreed on a single thing: there is no doubt in our minds that your people, the Soviet people, want peace. They need peace. They are working for peace. And they are stretching out the hand of friendship to the people of the entire United States, just as they have extended this warm hand-clasp to us.

Nobody can tell us the opposite any more. We have convinced ourselves by firsthand experience. If only 150 million Americans could see and hear what we have seen and heard in these 10 days. If only our government were spending a fraction of the billions that are going for war so that thousands and tens of thousands of our people could make such a visit for themselves, and learn what we have learned.

FRIENDS of the Soviet Peace Society!

We, members of this American delegation, are Christian ministers, trade unionists, housewives, educators, Negro and white, from all corners of our land; our delegation mirrors everyday American life.

We are proud of many things in our democratic American heritage, and in the creative record and great personalities of our ordinary people, just as we are very critical of many things—the poverty, the frustrations, the hateful racial and religious discriminations against our Negro brothers, and other minorities.

It is because we want to save our land from disaster, and keep alive the possibility of democratic advance that we say to you, and to our own people above all: we must restore peace to Korea; we must stand back from a terrible war with People's China; we must not bring war to Europe; we must have agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union and a long period of peaceful co-existence between their social systems.

From Moscow, we address this solemn appeal to all Americans: let them act swiftly to bring our governing circles back to a policy of peace, while there is still time.

IT IS because we American trade unionists know something about machinery and production that we have been so impressed by the tremendous job which the Soviet workers have accomplished—at the splendid automobile works in Moscow, at the machine-building factories of Leningrad, at the tractor works of Stalingrad.

It is so clear to us that our own working people and businessmen could have plenty of work ahead—work plus peace—if only the government turned its huge funds to the development of peaceful trade with the Soviet Union, instead of making the weapons that promise only death to us all.

It is because we American educators and religious figures

(Continued on Page 8)

Dulles Shields S. African Fascist from UN Action

By Abner Berry

So powerful is the influence of John Foster Dulles upon the United Nations that he has blocked all action to enforce its decisions concerning the fascist Malan government's aggression against Southwest Africa and against the South African Indian minority.

U.S. Visitors

(Continued from Page 7)
are alert to moral values and educational standards, and know what is present and what is absent in our own country—that we have been so deeply impressed with the very high level of Soviet moral and educational values.

It is because all of us, Negro and white, never cease to battle against the cancer of discrimination which is eating away American life that we have so appreciated the absence of race hatreds among your people. We have been received here everywhere—in trains, restaurants, hotels—as brothers and sisters, friends and fellow-fighters for the great cause of peace. Who can seriously say that a federation of such varied peoples as live in the Soviet Union want war against other peoples when we Americans, Negro and white, have seen with our own eyes how respect for all peoples is rooted in every-day Soviet life?

WE, OF THIS first American Peace Delegation to the Soviet Union since 1927, return to our country determined to create a unity for peace, transcending everything else. We have been enlightened, and stimulated by this brief glimpse of your new world. We return home as partisans of only one cause, however, and that is the cause of renewed struggle for peace. We shall carry this single message far and wide.

America needs to know the Soviet Union better, but more than anything else, America needs peace with the Soviet Union. This is the key to resolving the present crisis, to preventing war throughout the world, from which America will not escape.

This conviction is strengthened in us by experience of your hospitality. This was the key theme of the Second World Congress at Warsaw, whose resolutions we shall make every effort to carry forward into life.

Let us all work together to lift these shadows which hang over us all. Together we shall win, and we shall preserve the peace.

DELEGATES signing the statement are:

Charles Howard, Des Moines, vice president of the Progressive Party; Rev. Willard Uphaus, New Haven, National Religion and Labor Foundation; Dr. Holland Roberts, director, California Labor School of San Francisco; Jacqueline Clark, Los Angeles, collector of 4,000 signatures on the Stockholm Peace Petition; Charles Collins, AFL Hotel and Restaurant Workers, New York; Edward Bobrowicz, International Fur and Leather Workers Union, Milwaukee; Dorothy Cole, observer, Program Committee Chicago Federation of Women's Clubs; Yolanda Hall, secretary of the Chicago Labor Peace Conference; Rev. Massie Kennard, Chicago; Dr. John Kingsbury, chairman, National Council American-Soviet Friendship, New York; Mollie Lucas, trade unionist who collected 3,000 Stockholm signatures, Chicago; James Miller, Local 453 UAW-CIO, Chicago; Therese Robinson, Elks, Washington; Pauline Taylor, O'Yungstown, O. NAACP; Carl Flodquist, farmer, North Branch, Minnesota; Rev. Robert Muir, Boston; Louisa Leek, Boston Minute Women for Peace; Harold Ward, Farm Equipment Workers Council of United Electrical Workers, Chicago.

Dulles, most powerful attorney for international finance capital in the world, and his cartel pals are deeply interested in mining corporations in South Africa and Southwest Africa. They reap great wealth from the Malan government's policy of enslavement of the native African population, which is 80 percent of the total population.

Similarly, the war cries against the Chinese People's Republic by Dulles grow out of the fact that he is chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, a group which had dreamed of monopolizing Chinese mineral wealth. Dulles' wealthy bosses had evolved a plan—until the people's democratic revolution stopped them—of making the Rockefellers the first family of China.

Dulles has sought to cover the real slave labor state of the fascist Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan with attacks on the mythical "slave labor" camps in the Soviet Union. And just last week Dulles pushed Mrs. Edith Sampson, his willing Negro cold war tool, to answer the attack on Malan's racism by the Indian delegation with an anti-Soviet speech on German and Japanese war prisoners. There was not one word from the so-called "free world" representatives on Malan's stated program which, is not one whit different from Hitler's, and which includes:

- Total segregation of the native and colored races, both territorially and industrially.
- Complete stoppage of Jewish immigration.

In fact, at the beginning of the last war, Malan, then an opposition member of the South African parliament, introduced a bill which called for registration of Jews, required employers of Jewish workers to post their names on signboards outside the plant and ruled that Yiddish was not a European language.

The law didn't pass, but Malan said that a majority of his party believed in it and wanted it to win the poor whites with promises of obtaining jobs then held by Jewish workers.

The first part of Malan's program has been carried into law. Already the South African government is uprooting hundreds of thousands of Indians and blacks. Indians have been jimcrowed out of employment and the jobless ranks among them is growing alarmingly.

Dulles was not moved by the spirit of "freedom" when the Indian delegate, Mme. Pandit, brought South Africa to dock in the UN. The so-called leader of the "free nations" bloc in the UN maneuvered the body into passing a weak resolution calling for an Indian-African conference during the year.

Dulles was looking out for Dulles and a few friends. A Dulles law partner is a director of Newmont Mining Co., a holding company which owns a large hunk of stock in the brutal Tsumeb mine. This mine is located in former German South West Africa, taken over by Malan in defiance of World Court and UN decision against it.

Dulles didn't yell "aggression!" against the fascist Malan. That would have been against his financial interest. He did—and does—stoutly call for war against China and Korea because Chinese and Korean freedom hits him in the pocketbook.

It isn't widely known that Dulles' kinship with South African Hitlerism was established through the grab of German Nazi investments during the time that Gen. Lucius D. Clay was military governor. Together with Gen. William H. Draper, a smart Wall Street operator from Dillon, Read & Company,

McCarran Board's First Hearing

Thought-Control is the First Order of Business

Special to the Daily Worker

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—With his message in September vetoing the McCarran Act, President Truman won lavish praise in CIO, so-called liberal circles including Americans for Democratic Action. But the Justice Department, by its action on Thursday, dem-

onstrated forcefully that Truman and his Administration never took the message very seriously and regarded it essentially as pre-election window dressing.

In that message, the President said the McCarran Act would "put the government in the thought-control business" which, of course, is a violation of the Constitution. He said the language of the act was "broad and vague" another hallmark of unconstitutionality. He said the legislation "would strike blows at our own liberties" and that its provisions would require the attorney general to produce "concrete legal evidence that men have particular ideas or opinions."

The President stressed that the act "moved in the direction of suppressing opinion and belief" and that it made "a mockery of the Bill of Rights." Its vague language raised a "serious constitutional question," Truman said.

UNDER BRIDGE

But the President's description of the McCarran Act was obviously considered to be water under the bridge when the "Subversive" Activities Control Board, appointed by Truman under the Act, held its first open hearing Thursday.

The Communist Party, having been served by Attorney General McGrath with a petition charging it was a "Communist action organization" as defined by the legislation, had been given until Dec. 18 to file an answer to McGrath's libelous assertions. The Party offered a motion for a 60-day extension of time in which to compile its answer and the SACB set Dec. 14 for an oral hearing on the motion.

The hearing took place in Room 427 of the Lafayette Building where the McCarran board has its offices.

Presiding was Seth U. Richardson, a tall soft-spoken, conservative Republican lawyer who formerly headed Truman's "loyalty" purge board. He was flanked by David J. Coddaira and Charles M. LaFollette on one side and Peter Campbell Brown and Dr. Kathryn McHale on the other.

ARGUES FOR DELAY

Abraham J. Isserman, who

American holding companies were able to grab a majority stock in the O'okiep Copper Co., and a large share of Tsumeb. These mines were German-owned until the last war.

Now, after having taken over the financial "burdens" of the Nazi financiers, Dulles, Clay (also a director in Newmont Mining Co.), and the Rockefellers are developing a fascist domestic political line, and a similar military and foreign policy.

No matter how their speeches sound, it is a matter with Dulles and company of putting up American blood for oil and copper—and gold.

The Duke of Iron

together with Woody Guthrie, Hope Foye, Vera Nicoloff and many others sing at Webster Hall, Sun. Dec. 24, 8:30. Tix \$1.00 (advance), \$1.20 (at door). Dancing too at People's Artists Christmas Eve.

HOOTENANNY

INSIDE THE FBI!!!

Hear: Stinson Kennedy, Albert Kahn, James Aronson, others review MAX LOWENTHAL's new book S. P. M. TONIGHT
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acted as counsel for the Communist Party, argued for the delay on cogent grounds. The allegations of McGrath, by which the attorney general sought to prove that Communists were foreign agents because of a similarity in the positions taken by Communists here and abroad, covered 30 years. They involved world history and required not merely denial or admission but explanations as to the stand Marxist-Leninists on various issues.

For the first time in American history, a political party was placed on trial, Isserman said, and a fair trial was impossible unless the accused had the necessary time to prepare its case.

Furthermore, he said, both Truman and McGrath had admitted that provisions of the McCarran Act raised grave questions of constitutionality. Rather than oppose the pending motion for an extension of time, the Justice Department should cooperate with the Communist Party in seeking a quick test of the constitutionality of the act through the courts, Isserman said.

William A. Paisley, special assistant to the attorney general, attacked Isserman's arguments. He charged the Communists with bad faith, declaring that their motion was merely "a repetition of the old pattern of delay." He revealed little concern as to any

arguments the Communists might bring against McCarran libels because, he said, they were already accepted as "notorious facts."

WILL PROCEED

Irving Shapiro, another aide to McGrath, stated flatly that the Justice Department, despite the doubts expressed by Truman, would proceed with its drive against the Party before the SACB. The government would not cooperate in any way to get a quick test of the McCarran Act's constitutionality, he said.

Isserman retorted that while the government charged the Party with dilatory tactics, it was the government which opposed a quick solution to the controversy as to the acts of constitutionality.

At the completion of the arguments, chairman Richardson denied any "disposition to join in the clamor for hasty action." The SACB immediately went into executive session and later this afternoon announced the Party would have until Jan. 4 to file all motions and until Jan. 24 to submit an answer to the McGrath charges.

Isserman informed reporters that the Party, despite the Justice Department's hostility to the idea, intended to seek in Federal court an injunction to restrain the SAC board from acting against the Communist Party until the Supreme Court could rule on the constitutionality of the McCarran Act.

5th ANNUAL JEWISH LABOR BAZAAR

ST. NICHOLAS ARENA

69 WEST 66th STREET
NEW YORK CITY

December 18, 1950

DEAR FRIENDS:

Tonight is the final night of the Annual Jewish Labor Bazaar.

We have no intention of taking any merchandise back from St. Nicholas Arena because we don't want the bother and expense involved in packing, trucking and storage.

EVERYTHING MUST GO!

We urge that you come tonight, 6-12, and help us clear the shelves of all merchandise which will be sold at a small fraction of its real value.

A 16 inch GE T.V. Set will be given away to a lucky customer tonight.

YOUR BAZAAR COMMITTEE

WILLIAM LEVNER, President
MAX BRONSICK, Secretary
MARTIN G. LAPIDUS, Manager
MORRIS SCHNEIDERMAN, Treasurer

Negotiate Peace

(Continued from Page 2)
man that "only peace can save American lives." Other organizations, church groups, individual trade-unionists and housewives, Negro and white, are circulating post-cards, telegrams and letters to Truman calling for "Peace by Xmas" and for peaceful negotiations with Peoples' China.

The Progressive Party of Maryland got over 2,000 postcards and telegrams in the past 10 days; ministers in Negro churches in East Baltimore appealed to their congregations to sign a collective petition. So far 1,500 signed.

NEW YORK GI'S PETITION UN

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—Thirty-five ex GI's of the newly-formed Veterans for Peace went to Lake Success to present representatives of the UN General Assembly their demands for immediate peace.

A number of the veterans in the delegation have brothers and other relatives in Korea, Paul Green, chairman, announced.

Arnold Olenik, who served 42 months as a major in the army under MacArthur in the last war, presented a baby's shoe to the UN representative who greeted the veterans. The shoe belonged to Olenik's son, Philip, one year old. Attached to the shoe was a tag with the inscription: "Peace now! We want a chance to raise our children."

The veterans demanded that "all outstanding differences be negotiated, in which China is on an equal basis with other nations of the Big Five."

The veterans' statement said, in part: We are veterans of World War II, who have experienced war and know its horrors. Many of us served with Gen. MacArthur in World War II. If our country is invaded, we are prepared to defend it to the death.

"But we are opposed to the continued slaughter of American boys sent half way around the world to fight people with whom they have no quarrel."

PEACE COMMITTEE URGES NEGOTIATION

NEW YORK, Dec. 17—The influential New York Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, in a statement today, emphasized UN negotiation and mediation as the basis for establishing "peaceful alternatives of war."

This, and five other proposals will be discussed by the principal speakers at a public meeting Wednesday night at the City Center Casino.

The other proposals are: a five power meeting, the outlawing of atomic and other weapons of mass destruction, general disarmament of conventional military establishments and weapons, admission of Peoples' China to the UN, and an immediate truce in the UN-Korea-China crisis.

The New York committee is an affiliate of the National Committee for Peaceful Alternatives, with headquarters at Chicago.

The national committee honorary chairman are Thomas Mann, Nobel literature prize winner and Bishop W. J. Walls, secretary of the Board of Bishops, A.M.E. Zion Church, Chicago.

The New York committee's honorary chairman is Dr. Mark A. Dawber, former executive secretary, Home Missions Council of North America, Executive board members include Rabbi Herbert M. Baumgard, Temple B'nai Israel, Elmont, L. U., Rabbi Jonah E. Caplan, Congregation Beth-El, Astoria, Rabbi Jessurun Cardoza, Jewish Center, the Bronx, Dr. Roscoe Thornton Foust, Church of the Ascension, New York, the Rev.

James Rhinesmith, Oceanside Methodist Church, Miss Rene Shapiro, Brooklyn Youth Leader.

"We recognize," they declared, "that there are differing views on how the world has come to the brink of global disaster. We have differing judgments on many of the policies of our own government and other governments; but we are united in our determination to find peaceful solutions in keeping with the fervent desires of peoples of all nations."

Union Members

(Continued from Page 2)
ed, the atom-bomb be outlawed (let's build schools instead.)"

DRY GOODS WORKERS

The executive board of 750 dry goods workers asked for a five-power meeting "to work out a solution satisfactory to all parties concerned, and an immediate peace in Korea." The telegram embodying this demand was signed by Ruby Schochet, chairman of Dry Goods Executive Board, District 65.

Manilla Morris and Gloria Wolfson wired Truman on behalf of the fifth and sixth floor crows of Lerner's: "Use of the A-bomb will mean mass murder for the people of Asia and an invitation to a third world war that no one will survive."

From San Francisco's Local 34 came a similar demand signed by Marion Sanjines. The members, at their Nov. 29 meeting, unanimously sent the wire to Truman.

Harry Spector, of Star Notion, wrote, on behalf of the nine workers there, for a prompt, just close to the Korean conflict.

Twenty-two workers at the A. S. Beck warehouse sent Truman a wire to use "all possible means to effect a peaceful settlement within the framework of the UN organization." All signed it. The letter to the Voice was signed by John Siomkin, Jack Feilich, Morris Klaw and Abe Paleys, shop stewards.

'HEARTBROKEN MOTHER'

Typical of the letters thousands of mothers are sending to the press nationally is the "Christmas plea" of "Heartbroken Mother, Astoria" in the Long Island Star Journal.

"A Christmas plea to all the countries of the world, yes, even Russia and China," she wrote the editor. "Why can't all nations dig up that ugly seed of hate and fear that we have all planted and in its place plant a fresh seed, one of trust and unity? I am sure this fresh seed could grow because it would be watered with the tears of all the heartbroken mothers and wives all over the world. What a happy world this could be!"

This is similar to the letter in "The Forum" of the Baltimore Evening Sun, signed by Mrs. T. Hoffman, of Manchester, Md.

"I had a son in World War II," she wrote, "and last week another was called in service. If the leaders of this country would keep the material over here instead of sending it to other countries, I think we would be better off."

"It is a crime that we, as a free nation, if you call it that, have to have our boys slaughtered like they are in Korea. Just what is the idea of keeping the boys there?" she asks.

"If some of the men of this country who want war would have to go and fight and win medals, I feel sure we would never be in war. May we think things over and ask God to help us."

New Lava Pours From Mt. Etna

CATANIA, Sicily, Dec. 17.—Mt. Etna, in eruption for 17 days, sent fresh streams of lava pouring down its eastern slope today, pushing a writhing finger within 820 feet of the main highway between the towns of Milo and Fornazzo.

Slaughter

(Continued from Page 1)
tic struggles in Korea last June, and shipped armed forces onto the peninsula. Now suddenly they feel they have "no authority" when atrocities rivalling those of the Nazis are exposed. Many American boys were suddenly learning who were the real perpetrators of atrocities.

The sequence of developments is highly revealing: the executions—"at least 800 in the last five days, many of them women, some children," the UP said—went unpublicized until these rank-and-file British and American troops accidentally stumbled on the horrible scenes at "Execution Hill" a mile north of Seoul.

"A wave of disgust and anger," the UP said, "swept through United States and British troops who either have witnessed or heard the firing squads in action in the Seoul area during the last two days." The executions, the UP said, "have been going on almost daily" since Seoul was retaken in September.

Evidently, when the British Fusiliers said they "would not permit any more mass shootings," the UN Commission hastily summoned the Syngman Rhee Home Minister to "a specially closed session," as Reuter's said.

The press was told: "The Minister promised to investigate the circumstances . . . he will let the commission know later."

The UN spokesman there declared his commission "has not had enough information to answer" a question whether the executions "were being conducted in Korea in accordance with the principles of the UN charter."

The UP said: "It was believed women and children were executed as members of the families of condemned men."

"Friday the United States and British units," the Times continued, "were horrified upon seeing truckloads of old men, women, youths and several children lined up before open graves and shot down by South Korean military policemen with rifles and machine guns."

Captain George Graff, United States officer, reported he "had kicked aside the dirt lightly covering one of the bodies and found it still twitching."

Gen. Lee Ho, vice chief of martial law headquarters, declined to give the total, merely saying there "were between 500 and 600."

According to Peter Webb, UP correspondent at British brigade headquarters, "White helmeted military police—who appeared to one observer to be American—kept United Nations troops at a distance while the shots rang out and the mass grave was filled." Official spokesmen denied American or British police had served "as execution guards."

Pfc. Ray Morrison, of 10 W. 101 St., New York City, "who was warming his hands over a fire, said four MP's stood by while about 30 Koreans with rifles carried out their grim task."

"I heard a volley of shots, but the MP's wouldn't let us go any nearer than 80 yards," he said.

Later the bodies were exhumed and Morrison said he saw the body of a little girl.

"Her shoe, which had fallen off," he said, "was only about that long," indicating with his hands the tiny span of a child's foot, the UP reported.

Chinese Assail

(Continued from Page 2)
the joint communique of President Truman and Prime Minister Attlee, and in the proclamation of a state of national emergency by the U. S. Government.

"From these one can also come to understand the real intention of the proposal of 'cease fire first' in Korea, a proposal which has met the approval of Mr. Austin. The real intention is to demand that the Korean People's Army and the Chinese volunteers tie their own hands so that the U. S. armed forces of aggression may continue their aggression in Korea. The real intention is to demand that Taiwan be kept under the invasion and occupation of the U. S. armed forces. It is to demand that Japanese militarism be revived again by MacArthur. It is to demand that the American people be driven at will by the U. S. ruling circle into the abyss of war."

"Such a trap was set many times in China by Chiang Kai-shek with the help of General Marshall. Hence, it is not unfamiliar to the Chinese people."

SEEKS PEACE

Wu said the Chinese People's Government "shall still do our utmost to solve peacefully the problem of the Far East. He added that "we are also willing to try to advise the Chinese volunteers to bring to an early conclusion the military operations which they have been forced to undertake together with the Korean People's Army in their resistance to the U. S. armed aggression."

The Chinese delegates also expressed "sincere thanks" to the American people for the friendly welcome they received here, and asserted their belief that "the friendship between the Chinese people and the American people, though threatened by the policy and the actions of the U. S. ruling circle in its aggression against China, will definitely continue under the joint efforts of the peace-loving peoples of the two countries."

Meanwhile, Peiping Radio broadcast an editorial in the Peking People's Daily which denounced the "cease fire" proposal as a scheme to give the UN forces "a breathing space to strengthen their position. It declared that Peiping demands not merely a stoppage of the UN military action in Korea, but a "plan for a just settlement of the Korean question."

"In order to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Korean question," the newspaper said, "first of all, foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea and the Korean question can be settled only by the Southern and Northern Korea peoples themselves."

See Pay Freeze

(Continued from Page 3)
wages as the law requires." Such direct freeze will presumably affect all basic industries, especially mining, metal, machine, much in textile, lumber, shipbuilding and others related to armaments and army supply output. Also, food, clothing, household needs and such fields related to the cost of living.

This may easily affect at least 90 percent of the CIO's members and well over a majority of the AFL's membership, by a direct freeze.

The President also said that in the industries where mandatory controls are not imposed "fair standards for prices and wages" will be set by the stabilization agency to be observed. If those standards are violated, he added, mandatory orders will be issued in their cases, too.

The actual effect will be to establish government control over wages in all fields. The freeze on prices will in most cases be more formal than real, because production is firmly in the hands of the private employers. The last war showed that there are numerous ways to affect prices—like downgrading in quality, reducing quantity, relabeling products, and, where such methods are not applicable, blackmarketeering.

Assail Police

(Continued from Page 3)
• To saw off a lock on a trunk in the Butler residence is equally reprehensible.

• Physical abuse, such as striking on the head and kicking persons as they came out of the Butler residence, must be condemned.

Former Assistant Wayne County Prosecutor Willis Ward blasted the police department's arrest of Goody, Jr., as "illegal."

Ward was a former star football player at the University of Michigan, the first Negro from that university to be named All-American. He is now a Detroit attorney.

Formation of the Gordy Defense Committee was announced last week with temporary headquarters at 5135 St. Antoine.

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In Memory of

JERRY FEIFER

We Will Never Forget



Appeal of World Peace Congress to UN

(Continued from Page 4)
disaster upon the people of Korea, but also threatens to become a general war, we demand the cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal from Korea of foreign armies, and the peaceful settlement of the internal conflict between the two parts of Korea, with the participation of the representatives of the Korean people. We demand that the problem be dealt with by the Security Council in its full composition—that is, including the lawful representatives of the Chinese People's Republic.

We call for the termination of the intervention by American armed forces on the Chinese island of Formosa (Taiwan) and the cessation of hostilities against the Republic of Vietnam, military operations which also bear the threat of world war.

2) We categorically condemn every move made and measure taken, violating the international agreements which forbid the rearmament of Germany and Japan. These moves and measures constitute a grave threat to peace. We urgently demand the conclusion of a peace treaty with a united and demilitarized Germany, as well as with Japan, and the withdrawal from both these countries of the forces of occupation.

3) We consider the violence employed to hold peoples in a state of dependence and colonial subjection as a powerful menace to the cause of peace and we proclaim the right of those people to freedom and independence. At the same time we raise our voices against every form of racial discrimination for it promotes hatred between peoples and endangers the peace.

4) We consider it necessary to expose the attempts made by the supporters of aggression to

confuse the very meaning of what constitutes aggression and to intervene under one pretext or another in the internal affairs of other nations.

We declare that no political, strategy or economic consideration, no ground deriving from the internal situation or any internal conflict in one or another state, can justify armed intervention by any other state. That state commits the crime of aggression which first employs armed force under any pretext whatever, against another state.

5) We hold that propaganda for a new war constitutes a grave threat to the peaceful co-operation of peoples, and we therefore hold it to be a crime of deepest gravity against humanity.

We appeal to the parliaments of all countries to enact a "Law for the Protection of Peace," which shall render all propaganda for a new war, in any form whatever, liable to criminal prosecution.

6) In view of the fact that all decent persons, regardless of their political views, regard the ruthless mass destruction of civilian populations in Korea as a crime against humanity, we demand that a competent International Court be appointed to examine the crimes committed during the war in Korea, and in particular the question of the responsibility of General MacArthur.

7) Voicing the demands of peoples who bear upon their shoulders the heavy burdens of military budgets, and firmly resolved to guarantee humanity a firm and stable peace, we present for the consideration of the United Nations, of all parliaments and of all peoples the following proposals:

of all manner of atomic weapons.

• Unconditional prohibition

ons, and of bacteriological, chemical, poisonous, radioactive and all other devices of mass destruction.

• Denunciation as a war criminal of that government which henceforth is the first to use these weapons.

The Second World Peace Congress, mindful of its responsibility to the people, appeals, with equal earnestness, to the great powers and calls upon them to launch, during the years of 1951 and 1952, a gradual, simultaneous and similarly proportioned reduction of all their land, sea and air armed forces, from one-third to one-half of their present size. Such a step, by putting a definite end to the armaments race, will diminish the risks of aggression.

It will allow the lightening of the costs which burden the budget of states and weight heavily on all sections of the people.

It will allow also the reestablishment of international confidence and the necessary co-operation between all nations, regardless of their social system.

The Congress declares that the controls for prohibiting atomic weapons and all weapons of mass destruction, as well as all conventional destruction, as well as all conventional arms, are technically possible.

An international body, staffed by qualified inspectors, should be set up within the framework of the Security Council and should be made responsible for the control of the reduction of conventional arms as well as the prohibition of atomic, bacteriological, chemical and other weapons.

These controls, to be effective, not only must apply to military forces, existing armaments and arms production as declared by each nation, but also, on the demand of the international control commission, must be extended to include the inspection of military forces, existing

armaments and arms production which is suspected beyond what has been declared. These proposals for the reduction of armed forces, constitute a first step on the road to general and complete disarmament, the final goal of all defenders of peace.

The Second World Congress, convinced that peace can not be secured through an armaments race seeking a balance of forces, holds that these proposals give no military advantage to any country, but that they would result in halting the drive to war and in advancing the well-being and security of all the peoples of the world.

8) We emphasize that, in certain countries, the passage from a peace economy to a war economy is increasingly disturbing normal economic relations and the interchange between countries both of raw materials and industrial goods. It is our view that this exerts a harmful influence on the standards of living of many peoples, that it raises obstacles to economic progress and business relations, and that this situation is a source of conflicts endangering the peace of the world.

Taking into consideration the vital interests of the populations of all countries, and with the desire to improve conditions throughout the world, we urge the restoration of normal trading relations between the countries on the basis of mutual advantage, satisfying the requirements of the peoples concerned, excluding economic discrimination in any form and safeguarding the development of each national economy and the economic independence of states, both large and small.

9) We hold that obstruction of cultural relations among the peoples tends to quarreling and loss of mutual understanding and creates a climate of distrust,

favorable to propaganda for war.

We consider that, on the other hand, the strengthening of cultural relations between the peoples creates conditions favorable to mutual understanding and strengthens their trust in the general struggle for peace.

Accordingly, we appeal to all governments, urging them to contribute towards bettering cultural relations among the peoples, in order to enable them to become better acquainted with each other's treasures in the field of culture. We appeal to them to facilitate the organization of international conferences of persons active in the field of culture, the mutual exchange of visits and the publication and wide diffusion of the literature and art of other countries.

We draw the attention of the United Nations to the fact that, while calling upon it to justify the hopes reposed in it by the peoples of the world, we are at the same time undertaking the establishment of a World Council of Peace.

The World Council of Peace shall be a body embracing representatives of all the peoples of the world, those within the United Nations and those not yet represented therein, and also countries still dependent and colonial.

It shall call upon the United Nations to fulfil its duty to strengthen and develop peaceful cooperation between all countries.

It shall assume the lofty task of securing a firm and lasting peace that shall respond to the vital interests of all nations.

The World Council of Peace will, in short, prove before mankind that, despite all present difficulties, which must in no ways be minimized, we shall accomplish the great mission of peace upon which we have embarked.

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MONDAY

9:00-WOR—Harry Hennessey
WJZ—Breakfast Club
WQXR—This is New York
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
9:30-WOR—Food: Alfred W. McCann
WNBC—Andre Baruch Show
9:45-WQXR—Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou
WQXR—Composers Varieties
10:00-WNBC—Welcome Travelers
WOR—Henry Gladstone
WJZ—My True Story
WQXR—Arthur Godfrey
10:15-WOR—Martha Deane Program
10:30-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WJZ—Betty Crocker Magazine
11:00-WNBC—Break the Bank
WJZ—Modern Romances
WOR—News. Prescott Robinson
WQXR—News; Concert
11:15-WOR—Queen for a Day
11:30-WNBC—Jack Berch
WJZ—Quick as a Flash Quiz
WQXR—Grand Slam
11:45-WNBC—David Harum
WQXR—Rosemary

AFTERNOON

12:00-WNYC—Midday Symphony
WNBC—News Reports; Skitch Henderson
WOR—Kate Smith
WJZ—Luncheon Club
WQXR—Wendy Warren
WQXR—News; Luncheon Concert
12:15-WQXR—Aunt Jenny
WOR—Stars of Song
12:30-WOR—News; Luncheon at Sardi's
WNBC—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
WQXR—Helen Trent
WJZ—Herb Shelton Show
12:45-WQXR—Our Gal Sunday
1:00-WJZ—Mary Margaret McBride
WQXR—Big Sister
WQXR—News; Midday Symphony
1:15-WNBC—Dave Garraway
WQXR—Mr. Perkins
1:30-WQXR—Young Dr. Malone
WOR—Hollywood Theatre
WNBC—Answer Man
1:45-WQXR—The Guiding Light
WQXR—We Love and Learn
2:00-WNBC—Double or Nothing
WOR—Gloria Swanson
WJZ—Welcome to Hollywood
WQXR—Second Mrs. Burton
WQXR—News; Pop Concert
WNYC—Storyland
2:15-WQXR—Perry Mason
2:30-WNBC—Live Like a Millionaire
WOR—Rudy Vallee
WJZ—John E. Kennedy
WQXR—This is Nora Drake
WNYC—Symphonic Matinee
WQXR—Alma Dettinger
2:45-WQXR—The Brighter Day—Sketch
WJZ—Peace of Mind
3:00-WNBC—Life Can Be Beautiful
WJZ—Buddy Rogers
WJZ—Chance of a Lifetime
WQXR—Nona From Nowhere
WQXR—Symphonic Matinee
3:15-WNBC—Road of Life
WQXR—Hilltop House
3:30-WNBC—Pepper Young's Family
WOR—Tello-Test
WJZ—Hannibal Cobb
WQXR—House Party
3:45-WNBC—Right to Happiness
WJZ—Happy Felton
3:55-WQXR—Cedric Adams

4:00-WNBC—Backstage Wife
WOR—Barbara Welles Show
WJZ—Nancy Craig
WQXR—Strike It Rich
WNYC—Music of the Theatre
WQXR—News; Music
4:15-WNBC—Stella Dallas
4:30-WNBC—Lorenzo Jones
WOR—Dean Cameron
4:45-WNBC—Young Widder Brown
WJZ—Patt Barnes
5:00-WNBC—When a Girl Marries
WOR—Mark Trail
WJZ—Jimmy Wakely Show
WQXR—Continental Melodies
WQXR—Galen Drake
5:15-WNBC—Portia Faces Life
WQXR—Record Review
5:30-WNBC—Just Plain Bill
WJZ—Space Patrol
WOR—Challenge of the Yukon
WQXR—Cocktail Time
WQXR—Hits and Misses
5:45-WNBC—Front Page Farrell
WQXR—Curt Massey
5:55-WJZ—Falstaff's Fables

EVENING

6:00-WNBC—Kenneth Banghart
WQXR—Allan Jackson
WOR—News—Lyle Van
WQXR—News; Music to Remember
6:15-WOR—Bob Elson; Interviews
WJZ—Dorian St. George
WQXR—Answer Man
WQXR—You and the World
6:30-WOR—News Reports
WQXR—Curt Massey
WJZ—Norman Brokenshire Show
6:45-WNBC—Three Star Extra
WOR—Stan Lomax
WQXR—Lowell Thomas
7:00-WNBC—The Symphonette
WJZ—Edwin Hill
WQXR—Beulah
WNYC—Masterwork Hour
7:15-WOR—News
WQXR—Jack Smith Show
WJZ—News
7:30-WJZ—Lone Ranger
WQXR—News of the World
WQXR—Jacques Fray
WQXR—Club 15
7:35-WNEW—Teddy Wilson
7:45-WNBC—One Man's Family
WOR—Kirkwood & Goodman
WQXR—Edward R. Murrow
8:00-WNBC—The Railroad Hour
WOR—Bobby Benson
WJZ—Inner Sanctum
WQXR—Star Playhouse
WQXR—News; Symphony Hall
8:30-WOR—Crime Fighters
WQXR—Arthur Godfrey
WJZ—Henry Taylor; News
WQXR—Voice of Firestone
8:45-WJZ—Una Mae Carlisle
9:00-WNBC—Telephone Hour
WJZ—Martha Lou Harp
WQXR—Radio Theatre
9:30-WOR—War Front; Home Front
WJZ—Martha Lou Harp
WQXR—Band of America
WQXR—Music
10:00-WNBC—NBC Orchestra
WJZ—United or Not
WQXR—My Friend Irma
WQXR—Night in Latin America
WOR—Frank Edwards
10:15-WOR—A. L. Alexander
10:30-WQXR—Bob Hawk
WOR—Show Shop
WJZ—John B. Kennedy

Issue Booklet On Melish Case

"We believe that the right to preach the Christian Faith itself—its vitality, its freedom, its opportunity—all are involved in the Melish case," concludes a new booklet, entitled "The Story of a Congregation—Why the Melish Case Is a Living Issue."

The booklet was published by the Congregation of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Trinity in Brooklyn, whose rector, the Rev. John Howard Melish, was removed for refusing to bow to red-baiting vestrymen. The vestrymen, since defeated in elections of the Congregation, insisted that he remove his son, the Rev. William Howard Melish, because of his leadership in American-Soviet friendship. The elder Melish was removed more than a year and a half ago by Bishop DeWolfe of Long Island City diocese.

Publication of the booklet coincides with application for review before the Supreme Court of the case. The booklet raises a series of fundamental questions affecting the internal policy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the U. S.

"The attack upon the Melishes, as launched by the chancellor," declares the booklet, "was in actuality a political attack against the freedom of thought of the congregation of the Holy Trinity Church, and an indictment of the opinions of every Protestant Episcopalian anywhere in the country who might share political views similar to ours on world peace or social change."

Playing a role in the removal of the elder Melish, a leader in the community for many decades, was the Brooklyn Daily Eagle.

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My Recollections of George Bernard Shaw

Mr. T. A. Jackson — the author of the following article on George Bernard Shaw is a British author and literary critic. Among his better known works is a biography of Charles Dickens. A Marxist, he is a frequent contributor to the London Daily Worker. The article, written shortly after Shaw's death, is reprinted from that newspaper.

By T. A. Jackson

LONDON

IT IS TOLD of Charles James Fox that when William Pitt died somebody who knew of their 15-year battle over the French Revolution asked for his opinion. Fox replied nobly: "He was a very great man and I have forgotten his faults."

George Bernard Shaw, from the standpoint of militant Marxism, was as full of faults as a dog is of fleas. But in the first shock of his disappearance—which is much as though Mt. Everest, instead of shooting up 20,000 feet, had sunk the same distance below the sea-level—I can think only of how he seemed to us who saw him in the flesh, heard him speak and read his works as they came hot from the press.

I have a picture in my mind's eye of a Trafalgar Square demonstration in 1906 to protest, successfully as it proved, against the proposed visit of the Tsar to this country.

I STOOD on the north side of the plinth of Nelson's Column, facing the National Gallery. Keir Hardie was the chairman on that side. Round the right, facing down the Strand, was Ramsay MacDonald with H. M. Hyndman.

Before me at the base of Gordon's statue was Ben Tillett. Wandering in the crowd was John Dillon, and over at the top of the steps toward St. Martin's Church was Bernard Shaw. As one could see

even from a distance, he was laying down the law like 10 men.

I HAD SEEN and heard him before at a meeting of the Sunday Lecture Society (seats 6d. to 5s.) in which he got off a crack I shall never forget. Talking with apparent casualness of the holiday he had spent abroad, he mentioned, as of some interest, the fact that he found some of the Germans "want to kill a lot of English."

"Well," says Shaw with an indulgent air, "speaking as an Irishman I can quite appreciate that."

"Now," says he, with growing interest, "I've come back here and find some of us want to kill a lot of Germans, and as I have tried their language and sampled their cookery, I quite appreciate that."

"Now," he went on with a fine air of reasonable detachment, "can't we come to some arrangement? We've each got our idle rich."

AS HE SPOKE, pulling the end of his beard, he looked down into the 5s. stalls with the very air of a farmer looking over a pen of pedigree pigs. While we in the gallery shrieked ourselves into fits, a majestic dowager leaped from her seat in the front row and marched out a string of docile daughters.

Shaw watched them go with an expression of mingled surprise and concern. But the Irish devil dancing in his eye showed how truly happy he was that somebody had "bit it."

Another recollection is of 1826 in the Bow Street Police Court, when the 12 Communists—Johnny Campbell, Willie Gallacher and Harry Pollitt among them—were first before the magistrate. Only formal evidence of arrest was given. Then came the business of bail.

A fine team of notables had been gathered.

I was taking a note for a report



G. B. SHAW

in The Worker's Weekly—the fore-runner of The Daily Worker—when there slipped into the seat beside me a largish man in brown tweeds with a red-grey beard.

Out of the tail of my eye I recognized Barney Shaw. Those giving bail, you may know, had to go into the witness box and swear to their financial ability to meet this liability.

All the others—Wells, Nevinston, Brailsford, Bertrand Russell and the rest—had gone through this performance with the conventional solemnity and decorum.

But I could see the tell-tale gleam in Barney's eye when his name was called. The pantomime proceeded:

"Is your name George Bernard Shaw?"

Barney admitted it was.

"Are you worth £200?"

The gleam in the eye was ablaze as Barney replied with intense dubiety: "Well, I have that much money, but whether I am worth it—?"

Never was an atmosphere of

humbug more absolutely and instantaneously shattered. It was worth any money to see the beak go purple while we all snickered and the coppers yelled "Silence."

"The question is," rasped the beak angrily, "could you pay £200?"

"Oh," says Barney with an air of great relief. "Yes, I could do that."

You can call these cracks just fooling if you like. And so they were—put over with showmanship—but in each case, they punctured a solemn pretense and knocked a halo sideways to show what a Brumagen fake it was.

INSTEAD of talking of war with all the romantic association of glory and terror that word conjures up, Shaw reduced it to its reality—killing a lot of people; just plain butchery.

Most of us know the crack in "Man and Superman."

"My name is Mendoza. I am a brigand. I live by robbing the rich!"

"My name is Tanner. I am a gentleman. I live by robbing the poor! Shake hands!"

More bitter and profound is the exchange in "Major Barbara" between the conscientious 'out-of-work and the millionaire cannon manufacturer:

"I wouldn't have your conscience for all your income."

"I wouldn't have your income for all your conscience."

That this is much more than a jest is proved in the same play:

"I was an East-End. I moralized and starved until one day I vowed I would be a full-fed, free man at all costs, that nothing would stop me but a bullet—neither reason nor conscience nor the lives of other men... When this is the history of every Englishman we shall have an England worth living in."

IN THE wonderful interlude in

"Man and Superman" we get:

"When the Spaniard learns at last that he is no better than the Saracen and his prophet no better than Mohammed, he will arise more Catholic than ever and die on a barricade across the filthy slum he starves in for universal liberty and equality..."

"It is not death that matters but the fear of death. It is not killing and dying that degrades us, but base living and accepting the wages and profits of degradation. Better ten dead men than one live slave or his master. Men shall yet rise up, father against son and brother against brother, for the great catholic idea of abolishing slavery."

FINALLY, FROM "St. Joan," a passage that moves me as I was moved by the first sight of the Red Flag flying over the Kremlin:

"Do not think you can frighten me by telling me I am alone... My loneliness shall be my strength. It is better to be alone with God. His strength will not fail me, nor his counsel, nor his love. In his strength I will dare, and dare, and dare until I die. I will go out now to the common people and let the love in their eyes comfort me for the hate in yours. You will all be glad to see me burn, but if I go through the fire, I shall go through it to their hearts for ever and ever."

IT MAY BE that Shaw has not been so well known lately to the common people as he was when his most popular lecture was on the theme that "The poor are useless, dangerous, and ought to be abolished." This used to be applauded by East-Enders to the echo.

If he has been forgotten, we must do something about it. For it remains an outstanding fact that he fought for Socialism and Communism all his life and was still fighting to the very end.

Graham Peck's 'Two Kinds of Time', Story of Chiang's Decline and Fall

By Robert Friedman

GRAHAM PECK is an American artist and writer who has spent considerable time, including the war years as an OWI aide, in China.

His book, Two Kinds of Time, which he has illustrated, is one

TWO KINDS OF TIME. By Graham Peck. Houghton Mifflin. Boston. 725 pp. \$4.

more voice added to the ever-swelling literary chorus to tell the American people about the decline and fall of the Kuomintang.

But Two Kinds of Time is especially interesting right now because its devastating account of Chiang's regime has not excluded an equally impressive picture of Americans in China—the missionary, the businessman, the militarist, the diplomat.

WHICH WARREN AUSTIN is the phony? The one who barks at Lake Success that the sovereign Chinese People's Republic be "summoned" to appear? Or the Austin who coos of "traditional friendship" for China? Mr. Peck makes vividly clear the compound of greed, racist arrogance and callousness which typified American behaviour in China.

There was the "lady missionary" who wouldn't open her supply of drugs to save the lives of Japanese air raid victims, but did, for the daughter of a wealthy Kuomintang official, then held "thanksgiving services" when she recovered.

There was the Air Force captain sent to Kweilin to recruit Chinese refugee girls for an officers' brothels in Kunming. The plane he commandeered threw off, as out-ranked passengers, a woman missionary requiring an urgent cancer operation.

There were the two U. S. Army officers and the missionaries in



Chengtu who laughed merrily together when the former, asked whether their jeep had hit anything, replied: "Two or three dogs and a couple of Ch -- ks, of course, but they don't count, huh-huh."

The author's now-familiar story of Kuomintang corruption and brutality also emphasizes the methodic manner in which the American people were, for years, misled about the true state of affairs, and led to believe that Chiang's regime was a thriving, democratic government.

LIKE SO MANY other middle-class American writers, though, Peck falls into the "it's all a horrible mistake" category. It's a 'mistake', a 'blunder' that American influence lost out in China, not the inevitable consequence of a policy which was dramatically, but far from solely, defeated in China.

Thus, he can, with the most unconscious naivete, write that "Despite his American education, H. H. Kung represented the rottenest elements of Kuomintang rule. His war profiteering, the corruption of his banks, his political empire of 'dependent' men..."

Shades of the five-percenters and

Parnell Thomas, the police grafters and the war profiteers.

IT IS THIS complacent blindness to the inherent corruption and decay in American capitalism, in contrast to his insight into Chinese conditions, that leads Peck to assert that "democracy as we practice it... unlike communism or fascism... isn't a creed or crusade. It is just a state of affairs, a condition in which many philosophies and factions can exist."

And if we reproduce in our foreign affairs the "free-for-all policies of America's internal politics," everything will be okay.

This attitude is important because it is fairly prevalent among a group of Americans who realize how stupid and how criminal it was to tie American policy to the feudal-fascist Kuomintang, but who shrink from the awareness that this policy was not just some grandiose error but a vital part of the Wall Street program for world domination. For the denunciation of the Kuomintang and the condemnation of the policy which supports it, leads inexorably to an indictment of the ruling class and capitalism of our own country.

IT IS undoubtedly an impertinence in a review to tell an author how to spend the next year or so out of his life—particularly in this instance, since Mr. Peck informs us that he has "seant regard" for American Communists—but we suggest that he attempt a book that gets to the roots of American realities.

Books like Two Kinds of Time help to spread the truth about the now-discredited Kuomintang. But it is at least as important to destroy the illusions about our own ruling class, which is as bent on bringing the American people to disaster as ever Chiang was to destroy his.

A Correction And a Reply

New York

Editor, Feature Section:

In his review of the play, "Ring Around the Moon," Ben Levine attributes to Engels the statement that "anti-Semitism is the socialism of fools." It was not Engels who made that cynical and—for anti-Semites—apologetic remark but August Bebel. The best definition of anti-Semitism was given by Stalin: "Anti-Semitism is cannibalism."—K. S.

REPLY BY LEVINE

K. S. is right. It was August Bebel who made that remark in his book, Social Democracy and Anti-Semitism. I don't think this phrase is a "cynical" remark or that it is "apologetic for anti-Semites." What Marxists in past decades meant by the remark is that some backward workers in their instinctive resentment against capitalist exploitation, are foolish enough to be misled by anti-Semites into venting their anger, not against capitalism and capitalists in general, but against Jewish capitalists.

This was the case in Germany of the 1880's, when the Christian Social Party used radical and even socialist phrases, and under that mask tried to divert Social-Democrat workers into reactionary channels. The attempt at that time was a failure, largely because of the effective fight by Marxist leaders like Bebel and Liebknecht against anti-Semitism.

It was in connection with the anti-Semitism and the demagogic socialism of the Christian Social Party and similar movements that Bebel remarked "Anti-Semitism is the socialism of fools," referring not to the anti-Semitic leaders in these movements but to those who were foolish enough to be misled by them.

Engels made a somewhat similar analysis, in a letter he wrote in 1890 and which is to be found on page 469 of the Selected Corre-

spondence of Marx and Engels (International Publishers). A relevant passage is as follows:

"Anti-Semitism, therefore, is nothing but the reaction of the medieval, decadent strata of society against modern society, which essentially consists of wage-earners and capitalists; under a mask of apparent socialism, it therefore only serves reactionary ends; it is a variety of feudal socialism and with that we can have nothing to do."

Anti-Semitism, which seemed to be a negligible factor in Germany at the dawn of the 20th century, reached a new virulence with the defeat of the German revolution after the first World War.

The betrayal by the Social Democratic leaders, and the split in the working class that followed as a result, opened the way to the revival of the most backward and sinister trends in German politics, including anti-Semitism, which united finally in the Nazi movement. The phrase, "Anti-Semitism is the socialism of fools," is therefore inadequate to describe the monstrous bloody course taken in the past 20 years by this movement, and should not have been used by me unless I was prepared to explain the specific circumstances to which it originally referred.—BEN LEVINE.

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BROWNS DOWN GIANTS 8-3

CLEVELAND, Dec. 17.—Lou (The Toe) Groza kicked two field goals to give the Cleveland Browns an 8 to 3 victory over the New York Giants and the championship of the Conference of the National Football League before 33,054 frozen fans in Municipal Stadium.

With 58 seconds left in the bruising playoff battle, Groza calmly booted a 29-yard field goal to break a 3-3 deadlock and sew up the game for the upstart Browns. Playing their first year in this league after winning the championship of the now-dead All-America Conference four straight years.

The Browns added two points when End Jim Martin and Guard Bill Willis broke through the Giants' defense and tackled Charley Conerly in the end zone for the final two points of the game.

The Browns pulled out all the stops today as they outsmarted the Giants at their own game—defense. It was fitting revenge for the Browns who were forced into today's playoff game by virtue of the two defeats the New Yorkers handed them in regular season play.

Groza's two field goals were made possible by some inspired playing by ace Quarterback Otto Graham, who proved he is a long way from being "over the hill" as Browns' Coach Paul Brown intimated after his team's second loss to the Giants in New York.

The Cleveland victory was an especially galling one for the National Leaguers, who had hoped, in the words of Coach Greasy Neale of Philadelphia that "anyone but the Browns" would win the crown.

Now the Browns will meet the winner of today's Los Angeles Rams-Chicago Bears game for the overall league title next week.

The game, played on a hard-frozen field, was only four and a half minutes old when Groza put the Browns into the lead, 3-0, on an 11-yard field goal. A 30-yard pass from Graham to Dante Lavelli was the key play in the Browns' drive from the opening kickoff to scoring position. That was all the scoring in the game until the last period. In the rest of the first half, Cleveland kept the Giants in their own territory as Charley Conerly of New York and Cleveland's Horace Gillom put on a punting duel. One time a Conerly quick-kick went 72 yards and put Cleveland back on its own 18-yard line. Another time, when a center pass went over Gillom's head, he ran back and got it, evaded five would-be tacklers and, holding it with one hand, raced 50 yards to the New York 15.

At the start of the third period, New York invaded Cleveland territory for the first time to the 49-yard line but a 15-yard holding penalty put the Giants back again.

In the hectic fourth quarter, the Giants, with Scatbacks Eddie Price and Gene Roberts flashing their famed speed, bot to the Browns' 16 yard line. But a penalty broke up the threat.

The penalty was a 15-yard heart-breaker that came about as a result of ineligible receiver John Mastangelo taking Conerly's pass.

After an exchange of punts, the desperate New Yorkers powered right back to the Cleveland four-yard line.

Roberts reeled off a magnificent 32 yard run down the sideline to the four where Willis caught him from behind.

The Browns stopped New York behind a nine and 10-man line twice and then Conerly passed to rookie Bob McChesney in the end zone for what seemed a good touchdown—but the Giants were offside.

Set back to the 8-yard line, Conerly's next pass was intercepted in the end zone by Tommy James—but a defensive holding penalty against the Browns gave the Giants the ball again and four more downs in which to try to score.

With a first down on the four yard line, the Giants again drew

Wildcats Win 68-39 Over Kansas U.

Any lingering doubts about the powerful Kentucky Wildcats' current claim to the Nation's No. 1 basketball rating were dispersed today by their easy 68 to 39 weekend conquest of fourth-ranked Kansas University.

They romped to their fifth straight victory of the season and their 88th in a row at Lexington, Ky. The setback was the first in five games for Kansas.

Seven-foot Bill Spivey of Kentucky had all the better of his personal All-America center duel with six-foot-nine Clyde Lovellette of Kansas. Spivey scored 22 points; Lovellette tallied only 10 before fouling out of the game. Sophomore Guard Frank Ramsey contributed 19 points to the Wildcats' cause.

Kentucky's next big test comes in an intersectional battle with eighth-ranked St. John's of Brooklyn, Saturday night, at Madison Square Garden in New York.

Four other teams rated among the top 10 by the United Press board of coaches also preserved their undefeated records last night.

Second-ranked Bradley made it six in a row by walling Georgia Tech, 85 to 55; third-ranked North Carolina State also scored its sixth straight victory by knocking Temple from the unbeaten ranks, 83 to 61; fifth-ranked Oklahoma A and M trimmed Southern Methodist, 51 to 45, for its fifth straight, and 10th-ranked Indiana scored its fourth victory in a row by dumping ninth-ranked Kansas State, 58 to 52.

Eighth-ranked St. John's of Brooklyn, the only other team among the top 10 that played last night, made it five out of six by rallying in the last minute to edge Holy Cross, 51 to 49. In the other half of the Madison Square Garden double-header Manhattan College beat Texas, 47 to 46, also in the last minute of play.

In other big intersectional clashes, Canisius downed Utah, 49 to 43, and Washington State trounced the University of Buffalo, 70 to 49, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Minnesota buried Pittsburgh, 72 to 43; Baldwin Wallace upset Syracuse, 77 to 75; St. Louis University topped Texas Christian, 62 to 52; Cincinnati downed West Texas State, 60 to 41; Toledo beat Texas Tech, 82 to 66; Villanova defeated Louisville, 79 to 69; Washington and Jefferson edged Penn State, 55 to 52.

an offside penalty and were put back to the nine. Joe Scott lost four more yards when Martin broke through and, after a Conerly pass was broken up on the goal line by Martin and Tommy Thompson, rookie Randall Clay, subbing for the injured End Ray Poole, went in to kick a 20-yard field goal that knotted the score and raised the possibility of an extra-period "sudden death" overtime period.

But the Browns came right back from the kickoff which Dom Moselle ran back 80 yards. Graham sneaked off tackle for 15 yards and faked a pass for another 11-yard run.

Both teams had to wear sneakers in the 15-degree temperature and comparatively few passes were thrown because the passers couldn't get set.

The Giants mixed up their "T" and "A" formations, but couldn't do much against the charged up Browns.

Graham, never before much of a runner, was leading runner of the game with 70 yards in eight tries.

WORKER Sports

New York, Monday, December 18, 1950

Rams Defeat Bears, 24-14, in Bitter Battle

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 17.—The Los Angeles Rams, riding the great passing arm of Bob Waterfield, defeated the Chicago Bears 24 to 14 today in their playoff for the National Conference pro football championship, with the game ending in a series of fist fights on the field.

Three times Waterfield whipped passes to brilliant End Tom Ferris for touchdowns, and Waterfield added a field goal himself as well as kicking three extra points.

The victory sent the Rams into the National Professional championship game against the Cleveland Browns.

Waterfield did not start the game, as Coach Joe Stydahar opened with the league's leading passer, Norman Van Brocklin. But the former Oregon quarterback could not hit his marks, and Waterfield came in during the first period.

Playing one of greatest games of his pro career, Waterfield faked and passed so well that the Rams ran up a 24 to 7 lead early in the third period. Then they staked off drive after drive by the desperate Bears.

The crowd of 83,501 fans who jammed into Memorial Coliseum stayed until the final play as tempers frequently flared into fights

between the players and penalty in the closing seconds of the game. after penalty was called for personal fouling. Reserves emptied both benches several times to pour out on the playing field to join in the battles.

Three personal fouls were called

80,000 Youths Roam W. Reich, Jobless

BERLIN, Dec. 17.—Eighty thousand young people from 17 to 25 years of age are roaming the roads of Western Germany without employment and without any hope of a future career, according to Prof. Ernst Steinbach of Tuebingen University. In a statement to the Children's Care Workers at Cuxhaven in the British zone, Steinbach revealed that 50 percent of these 80,000 young people have no parents, 35 percent have had no professional training and 46 percent are returned war prisoners. The West Germany authorities have done nothing to help this lost generation, Steinbach said.

Finn Peace Movement Nears 1 Million

HELSINKI, Dec. 17 (Telepress).—At the annual conference of the Finnish peace partisans, attended by 200 delegates from all parts of the country, it was announced that the Finnish peace movement now has almost one million members. Over 965,753 signatures were collected to the Stockholm Appeal in Finland. In 18 communes over 50 percent of the inhabitants have signed the appeal and the record is 89 percent in Saye-naetsalo.

BERLIN, Dec. 17 (Telepress).—The former Nazi Party members employed at the Krupp Works in Essen, West Germany have petitioned American High Commissioner McCloy for the release from jail before Christmas of Alfred Krupp and seven other former Hitlerite industrial leaders interned as war criminals. The reports from Essen state that McCloy received the petition sympathetically but regretted being unable to immediately comply with it.

Ask Release of Hollywood 8

A joint statement pleading for the immediate release from prison of their eight colleagues has been presented the Federal Parole Board in Washington by Edward Dmytryk and Herbert Biberman, the two film directors recently freed on the expiration of their sentences. Dmytryk and Biberman received six-month sentences while the remaining eight men of the Hollywood Ten group received one year on the identical "contempt of Congress" charge. Biberman and Dmytryk base their plea on just equalization of sentences, and include pertinent comment on the federal prison and parole system, based on their experience in prison.

The letter says in part: "Our freedom is incomplete and alloyed because eight of our colleagues, sentenced for the same misdemeanor, at the same time, the same place, and before the same Congressional Committee, still languish in various Federal penal institutions and must continue to do so for a period again as long as we have served—but for no reason which is logical, rational or consonant with what we regard as the American tradition of justice."

Progressives Rap Truman's 'Emergency'

The Progressive Party yesterday said the "safety and security of America cannot be won by proclaiming a national emergency." C. B. Baldwin, secretary of the party, declared further that "the real national emergency will only be deepened by the demand President Truman made on the American people"

Higher taxes, more guns and less butter will increase the danger and add to the cost," Baldwin charged. "The Progressive Party believes that the best defense of America is peace with China. We again urge mediation of all out-standing differences between our two countries based on a cease, looking toward the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea, and end to interven-

tion in Formosa, and the seating of the representatives of 475 million Chinese people in the United Nations."

Congressman Vito Marcantonio, chairman of the American Labor Party, called the President's proclamation "in keeping with the whole program of war and despair."

Puerto Rican Mothers Want Sons Home by Xmas

A delegation of mothers and wives of soldiers of the Puerto Rican 65th Regiment fighting in Korea descended upon Governor Munoz Marin at his offices in the Fortaleza and demanded that their boys be brought home by Christmas.

The governor, mindful of the temper of the people, gave them an audience of "unlimited time" and saw to it that the press recorded the fact.

The mothers and wives told him they represented thousands "who were unable to make the visit here."

Munoz brought his wife into his offices and had photographers take plenty of pictures of the occasion. The pictures were later plastered across the front-pages of the San Juan newspapers.

The soldiers' womenfolk read aloud the tragic letters from their sons and husbands. Their mood was such that Munoz cautiously told them to read on, "take your time," and "say what is on your mind."

The mothers did. They let the governor know they realized fully the bitter hardships their boys were suffering in Korea.

The letters were full of facts about miserable conditions at the front. They spoke of high casualties and the sub-zero weather which caused acute suffering among the Puerto Rican soldiers "accustomed to semi-tropical temperatures."

They revealed a picture of poorly clad troops, who lacked adequate food and many personal necessities.

The women demanded their boys be brought home by Christmas and that their needs be met. The governor tried to calm them, said their demands "were reasonable" and that he would forward their petitions to "the proper authorities in Washington."

El Mundo, the San Juan daily newspaper, indicated that he gave them little hope "because tragic circumstances prevented."

Munoz spoke smoothly of the "struggle for democracy" which "must be won," a reply that brought cold comfort to the Puerto Rican mothers who knew what Wall Street imperialism means by that.